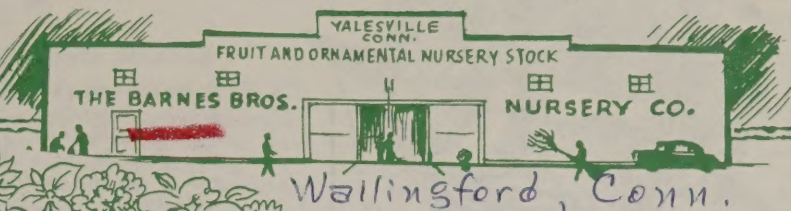


Barnes Barn GARDEN BULLETIN

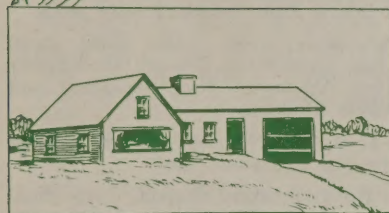
PUBLISHED IN THE MUTUAL INTEREST OF
OUR GARDENING FRIENDS AND OURSELVES



5B115
29B335

NEW HOUSE

*You're filled with joy . . . your wife is beaming.
In fresh new paint the house is gleaming.
The neat garage has doors that fold.
The driveway's spread and neatly rolled.
The curb is in . . . the slate path done.
Your castle's gleaming in the sun.
Yet as you look you're quite aware
For all these things the house looks bare.
And you may take one thing for granted
It's not a home until it's planted!*



IS PLANTING EXPENSIVE?

At the right is a planting plan for a lot 80 feet by 160 feet. Below is the list of varieties and prices of the plants shown. All plants were chosen for their desirability for the purposes which they serve. In other words it is not a 'cheap' plan but a good one. Trees for comfort and beauty, shrubs for privacy, a small fruit garden and a substantial foundation planting are included together with other features you will discover as you study it. Now let's have a game. Without adding up the totals shown, guess just what the materials for such a planting will cost you. Write it down on a slip of paper . . . have the other members of the family make their guestimates. Then compare your answer with that on page 18. This will give you your answer to the question, "Is planting expensive?"

KEY TO HOME PLANTING PLAN Fruit Garden

| | | |
|----|------------------------|---------|
| A. | 12 Blueberries (asst.) | \$15.00 |
| B. | 2 Dwarf Pears | 7.00 |
| C. | 2 Dwarf Peaches | 7.00 |
| D. | 2 Dwarf Apples | 7.00 |
| E. | 4 Grapes | 2.40 |
| F. | 8 Currant Bushes | 4.80 |
| G. | 30 Raspberries | 4.80 |
| H. | 25 Asparagus | 1.75 |
| J. | 6 Rhubarb | 7.50 |

Shade & Ornamental Trees

| | | |
|----|-------------------|---------|
| K. | Thundercloud Plum | \$ 3.50 |
| L. | Almey Crab | 3.75 |
| M. | London Plane Tree | 9.00 |
| N. | Sugar Maple | 6.85 |

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------|
| O. | Hopa Crab | 3.50 |
| P. | Shademaster Locust | 7.50 |
| Q. | Pink Flowering Dogwood | 6.00 |
| R. | American Holly—female | 13.50 |
| S. | Golden Chain Tree | 5.00 |
| T. | Japan Cherry (Kwanzan) (dbl. pink) | 4.75 |
| U. | American Holly—male | 2.50 |

Shrubs & Evergreens

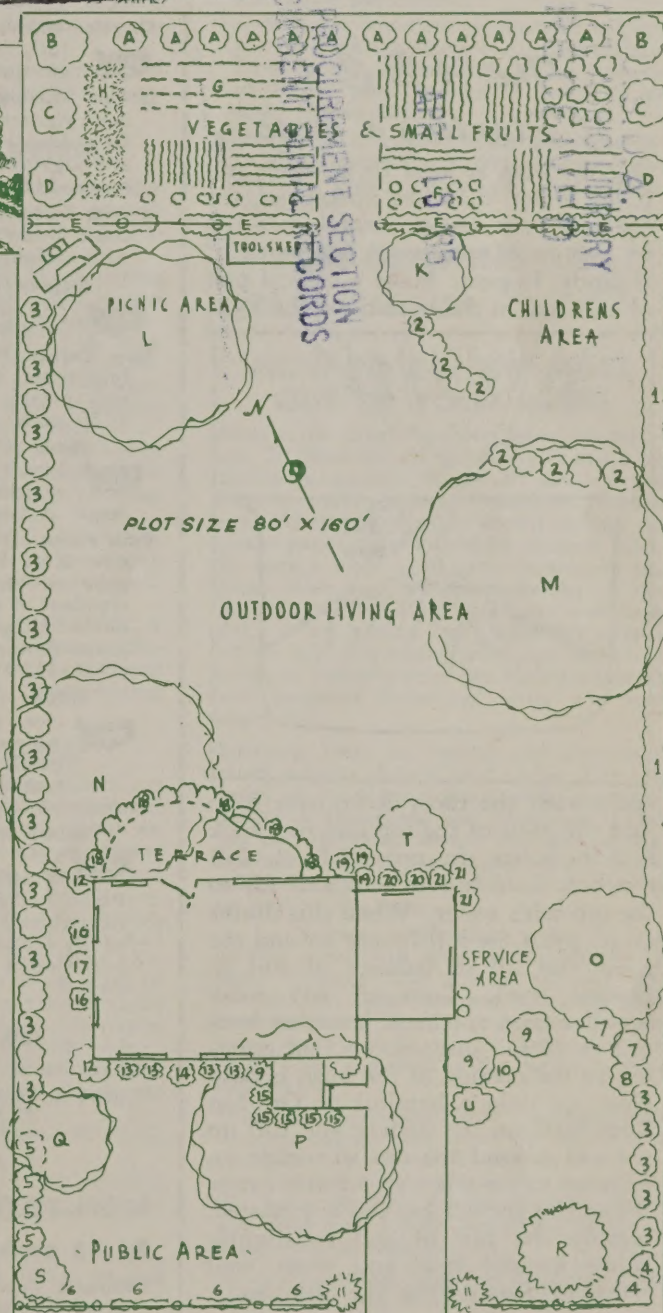
| | | |
|-----|--|---------|
| 1. | 120 California Privet | \$24.00 |
| 2. | 10 Tatarian Honeysuckle | 3.00 |
| 3. | 30 Spirea-VanHoutte | 10.50 |
| 4. | 2 Beauty Bush | 3.00 |
| 5. | 4 Forsythia spectabilis | 4.00 |
| 6. | 6 Blaze Climbing Roses (new, improved type) | 9.00 |
| 7. | 2 Japan Flowering Quince | 2.50 |
| 8. | 1 Hugonis Rose | 1.50 |
| 9. | 3 Canada Hemlock | 15.00 |
| 10. | 1 Mountain Laurel | 4.50 |
| 11. | 2 Japanese Holly | 15.00 |
| 12. | 2 Hybrid Rhododendron | 15.00 |
| 13. | 4 Intermediate Spreading Yews | 19.80 |
| 14. | 1 Japanese Andromeda | 4.95 |
| 15. | 5 Boxleaf Holly | 27.50 |
| 16. | 2 Mountain Andromeda | 11.90 |
| 17. | 1 Hicks Yew | 7.00 |
| 18. | 14 Hicks Yew - Jr. Size | 17.50 |
| 19. | 3 Hybrid Lilac | 6.00 |
| 20. | 2 Spiraea coccinea, Japonica | 2.50 |
| 21. | 3 Fragrant Mock-orange | 3.00 |

Fertilizers & Peat

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------|---------|
| 300 lbs. | Peat Humus | \$11.94 |
| 100 lbs. | Turf & Tree Food (10-6-4) | 8.50 |
| 25 lbs. | Hollytone | 2.95 |
| 10 lbs. | Rose Food | 1.50 |
| | Sales Tax on taxable items | \$8.19 |

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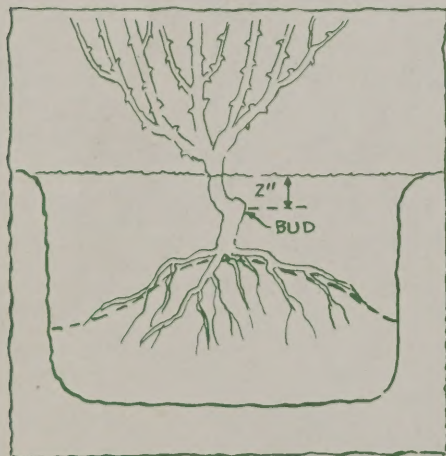
If you have received our catalogs of former years, you will, perhaps, miss the full color pictures, but as you look this one over you will find that it contains much more "how-to-do-it" information than was possible before. In the Barn we'll have nearly 400 color pictures, larger ones, and well over four times the number we have ever used in any previous catalog.





The A B C's of Planting a Rose

Dig the hole at least 15 in. deep and 6 in. wider than the spread of the roots. If your soil is normal, mix 1/3 by volume of moistened peat with it; if sandy, 1/2 peat. Make a conical pile of this soil in the bottom of the hole,



and spread the roots down over it so that the joint of the top and rootstock is 2 in. below the ground level. Fill the hole half full of soil and fill to the top with water. When this drains away, press the soil firmly around the roots and fill in balance of soil to ground level. Trim off any weak branches and cut main branches back to 8 or 10 in. Just above a bud pointing to the outside of the bush is best. Now sprinkle a handful of Gro-fast Rose Food on the surface and hill up the soil around the top to within an inch or so of the tops of the canes. When the growth has actively started, remove the hill of soil to slightly below ground level and water well every 10 days during the Summer.

Barnes Choice

Again we present what we think is one of the finest selections of Roses which have proven themselves adaptable to growing in the Connecticut area. Among them are the new All-America winners. Because of our unique damp cool storage facility, it is possible for us to offer them to you without the tops wrapped. This enables you to see the quality you are getting and to choose the plants you want from our well-stocked bins. Early planting is advisable to give the plants ample starting time before hot weather and to give you the best choice of plants and varieties. All are illustrated in full color and plainly priced in the bins to make your selection easy.

AARS = All-America Selection

PATENTED HYBRID TEA ROSES

Aztec (Plant Patent 1648). The spectacularly brilliant scarlet-orange buds and flowers are full and beautifully shaped. A 1958 introduction. \$2.75 each.

AARS **Charlotte Armstrong** (Plant Patent 455). Beautiful, long, pointed buds. Large, cerise flowers. Plant is vigorous and blooms freely. A favorite from coast to coast. \$2.25 each.

AARS **Chrysler Imperial** (Plant Patent 1167). Big, full, fragrant flowers of glowing crimson red. \$2.50 each.

Golden Masterpiece (Plant Patent 1284). A new, vigorous addition to the ever-popular golden yellow Hybrid Teas. Flowers are large and classic in shape. Plants vigorous. \$3.00 each.

Kordes Perfecta (Plant Patent 1604). A new color blend of pink and cream white with suffusion of yellow. \$3.50 each.

AARS **Mojave** (Plant Patent 1176). Glowing rich orange-apricot. Big, fragrant, long-lasting flowers. \$2.75 each.

New Yorker (Plant Patent 823). Clear, bright red, unfading and fragrant. Velvety petals. Tall, free-blooming plants. \$2.50 each.

AARS **Peace** (Plant Patent 591). Soft yellow, blended with pink and cream at petal edges. Extra double and large. A much loved Rose. \$2.50 each.

Pink Peace (Plant Patent Applied for). A new Rose by Meiland, the man who gave us Peace, this Rose is a direct descendant of that all-time high-rated Rose. Good foliage and deep pink, richly fragrant flowers on a full, upright, bushy plant. \$3.00 each.

AARS **Tiffany** (Plant Patent 1304). A warm, clear pink with a glowing golden yellow shading at the base of the petals. Vigorous plants, well furnished with dark green, disease resistant foliage. \$2.50 each.

AARS **White Knight** (Plant Patent 1359). A 1958 All-America Winner. The creator of that all-time great Rose, Peace, brings you the most nearly perfect white Hybrid Tea Rose. The beautifully formed, heavy petaled flowers are borne on a strong, upright plant. \$3.00 each.

QUANTITY PRICES

| Where "each" | 10 plants of this |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| price is \$3.00 | price group, \$26.00 |
| \$2.75 | \$24.00 |
| \$2.50 | \$22.00 |
| \$2.25 | \$20.00 |

NON-PATENTED HYBRID TEAS

\$1.35 each, 10 assorted, \$12.80

Comtesse Vandal. Vigorous and dependable. Two-tone pink and cream.

Condesa de Sastago. Cupped flowers of fiery copper inside with rich gold on the reverse. Fruity fragrance. Vigorous.

Crimson Glory. Dark red. Large, fragrant flowers throughout the season.

Eclipse. Long, tapering buds of deep golden yellow. An old-timer that still retains its popularity.

Frau Karl Druschki (Hybrid Perpetual). One of the oldest and most popular white shrub Roses. Sturdy stems to 6 ft. carry giant white Roses touched with pink.

McGredy's Ivory. Ivory white buds open into big, snow-white flowers. Moderately fragrant. Vigorous, disease-resistant and a prolific bloomer.

Mrs. P. S. du Pont. Deep golden yellow flowers are produced freely.

Picture. An exquisitely shaped, deep pink, unfading Rose. Rich green, healthy foliage on a strong plant.

Texas Centennial. A husky bush with good foliage, producing quantities of carmine to blood-red flowers all season.

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

Because of their freedom of bloom (late June to frost) and relatively low height, the floribundas are useful in front of evergreens or as a flowering border.

Betty Prior. One of the most profuse-flowering bush Roses you can plant. The single flowers (in clusters) resemble dogwood blossoms, light pink inside and deep carmine-pink on the reverse. \$1.50 each.

Cecile Brunner. An old-time favorite, the popular Sweetheart Rose of the florists. Valued for its exquisitely formed pink buds borne in generous clusters. \$1.50 each.

AARS **Circus** (Plant Patent 1382). Gay, bright buds shading from rich yellow to red open to orange buff flowers flushed with pink. Medium-sized bush with large, glossy green foliage, flowering all summer. \$2.50 each.

Dagmar Spaeth. Large clusters of pure white flowers are produced freely all summer. \$1.50 each.

AARS **Fashion** (Plant Patent 789). Beautiful, soft, yet bright, orange pink shadings color these semi-double flowers. \$2.00 each.

AARS **Floradora**. Brilliant orange-red, camellia-like flowers. Free-flowering, sturdy and tall-growing. One of the finest and showiest of the Floribundas, \$1.50 each.

Frensham. A new, deep crimson-red that grows vigorously and produces abundantly all summer. Large flowers. \$1.50 each.

Roses for 1959

3

SHRUB AND GROUND-COVER ROSES

Father Hugo Rose (*Rosa hugonis*). A yellow shrub Rose growing to 6 or 7 ft. high. The arching branches are covered with yellow flowers in May. \$1.50 each.

F. J. Grootendorst. 6 ft. Useful as specimens, this and the next variety are invaluable as thorny hedges with insect-resistant foliage. Both will flower all summer with reasonable care. This variety has clusters of red flowers which are notched like miniature carnations. \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50.

Pink Grootendorst. A pink-flowered counterpart of the above variety. Both of these roses are extremely hardy either inland or at the seashore and withstand clipping for formal hedges. \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50.

Rugosa Rose. This is the parent of the two roses listed above which gives them their rugged, insect-free qualities. It makes a 6-ft. thorny hedge with large, single flowers followed by sizable orange fruits. Seedling plants sold only in bundles of ten. \$6.50 per bundle.

Max Graf. An excellent ground cover for use on hard-to-manage banks and slopes. Deep green, lustrous foliage and clusters of bright pink flowers in June. \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50.

Wichuraiana. A ground cover Rose similar to Max Graf, with clusters of white flowers with golden centers. \$1.35 each, 10 for \$12.80.

ROSE GROWING AIDS

are listed on Page 17

HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF YOUR ROSES

Most of the roses shown on these two pages are "Everblooming". To maintain this everblooming quality, they will need to be kept in active growth throughout the season. After planting (as shown on the opposite page), they should be watered heavily once a week until early September and given Rose Food as recommended on the package in mid-May, mid-June and mid-July. Later feeding may cause soft growth which will not winter well and should be avoided. Remember, to get vigorous growth and generous flowering, water and feed regularly.

Spraying roses for insects and diseases is much simpler than it used to be. The majority of them are controlled by a combination of Insecticide and Fungicide. Dusts are perhaps easier to use but are not considered as effective as liquid sprays which will cling to the undersides of the leaves as well as the tops.

Regular applications every 10 days or two weeks will control the majority of pests. However, the new growth and new flowers that open between sprayings may need attention. For this purpose an aerosol plant spray which you can carry and use easily when you walk in the garden is most practical.

When picking flowers from your roses plan to cut a quarter inch above the second leaf up from the bottom of the flower truss. New flower buds will usually arise from the bases of these leaves. Cutting lower will give you longer stems but result in fewer flowers later on.

Be generous with your care and your roses will be generous with you.

CLIMBING ROSES

\$1.35 each, 10 assorted \$12.80

City of York. Masses of big, semi-double, creamy white Roses, 3 in. across. Fragrant. Hardy and strong growing.

Climbing Etoile de Hollande. A vigorous, climbing Hybrid Tea with flowers of a deep, glowing red. Highly fragrant.

Climbing Mrs. Sam McGredy. Perfectly formed, high-centered orange-scarlet flowers with sweetbriar fragrance.

Climbing Talisman. This makes a splendid pillar-type Rose. Blooms all season. Red and gold, double flowers.

Dorothy Perkins. An old favorite climbing or rambling Rose. Light pink flowers in large clusters.

Inspiration. Flowers have the same clear, sparkling pink tones found in the fine old Hybrid Tea, Pink Radiance. Very hardy and reliable, blooming from June through October.

New Dawn. Hardy, everblooming climber with large flowers of delicate apple-blossom pink. Vigorous.

Paul's Scarlet. Large, double, intensely red flowers are produced abundantly in June. An old favorite.

GRANDIFLORA ROSES

This new class combines the flower quality of Hybrid Teas with the vigorous growth of the Floribundas. Persistently everblooming.

Buccaneer (*Plant Patent 1119*). Tapering buds of clear golden yellow open to cup-shaped fragrant flowers. \$2.50 each.

Montezuma (*Plant Patent 1383*). A new color in this class. The heavily petaled, high-centered flowers are a rich orange-scarlet, unlike any other Rose. Profusely borne on husky plants. \$2.75 each.

Queen Elizabeth (*Plant Patent 1259*). Rose pink. One of the most popular of recent Award Winners. Grows 4 ft. \$2.50 each.

Roundelay (*Plant Patent 1280*). Many fragrant, deep, vivid red flowers on strong stems for cutting. Vigorous and tall. \$2.50 each.

Starfire (*Plant Patent Applied for*). A 1959 All-America Winner. Distinctive. Rich, glowing, non-fading red blooms on a strong, free-flowering bush. \$3.50 each.

MINIATURE ROSES

They are tiny. The plants are seldom over a foot high and the clustered flowers when fully open are about an inch across. Derived from Swiss Alpine Roses, they require a well-drained soil which is supplied with ample water during dry weather. Given such treatment, they are harder than hybrid teas and need only slight winter protection. Superb for the rock garden or to plant in the foreground of larger plants where they flower from June to frost. Pot plants of the following varieties, \$1.50 each.

BABY GOLD STAR (*Plant Patent 407*). Golden yellow from the heart of the flower to the tips of the petals.

PIXIE (*Plant Patent 408*). The world's tiniest double white Rose.

RED IMP (*Plant Patent 1032*). Fully double deep red miniature counterpart of the florist's finest Roses.

SWEET FAIRY (*Plant Patent 748*). Fragrant, dark pink buds open to inch-wide blooms of apple-blossom pink.

Fusilier (*Plant Patent 1709*). 1958

AARS Award Winner. The high-colored orange-red flowers are produced freely in heavy clusters. \$2.50 each.

Gold Cup (*Plant Patent 1683*). Another

1958 All-America Winner. A rich, non-fading golden yellow. Fragrance and glossy deep green foliage are two other assets in this newcomer. \$2.50 each.

Goldilocks (*Plant Patent 672*). Golden yellow, about 3 in. across. Blooms profusely. Grows about 2 ft. tall. \$1.75 each.

Ivory Fashion (*Plant Patent 1688*).

This 1959 All-America Winner introduces a new color into this class. The ivory-white flowers resemble those of the orange-pink Fashion listed above. \$2.75 each.

Jiminy Cricket (*Plant Patent 1346*). A

sparkling new color in Floribundas, a bright apricot orange, is the big feature. An endless succession of color on 2 to 3 ft. bushes. \$2.00 each.

Masquerade (*Plant Patent 975*). A cascade of fiesta colors: yellow, red, pink and lemon, all at the same time. \$2.00 each.

Red Pinocchio (*Plant Patent 812*). Large; deep red. Free flowering, bushy and vigorous. Hardy and tall. \$1.75 each.

Rosenelfe. A vigorous and continuous bloomer. Beautiful, gardenia-like flowers of silvery rose-pink. \$1.50 each.

Spartan (*Plant Patent 1357*). Vivid orange-red buds open to soft coral-red flowers. Rich, dark-green foliage, the toughest and most disease resistant of any Rose. \$2.75 each.

Texan (*Plant Patent 1471*). A cross between Peace and Improved Lafayette. Fiery red blossoms on a vigorous bush. New and good. \$2.50 each.

QUANTITY PRICES

| Where "each" price is | 10 plants of this price group |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| \$1.50 | \$13.50 |
| \$1.75 | \$15.50 |
| \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| \$2.50 | \$22.00 |
| \$2.75 | \$24.00 |

PATENTED CLIMBING ROSES

Blaze Improved. Bright red. Hardy and dependable. A new and more free-flowering type. \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50.

Climbing Peace (*Plant Patent 932*). This type of Peace makes a splendid large-flowered Pillar Rose. Protect in winter. \$2.25 each, 10 for \$20.00.

Golden Showers (*Plant Patent 1557*).

Winner of a 1957 AARS award.

The first climber that has ever been so honored. Rich, daffodil-yellow flowers, high centered and high scented. \$2.75 each, 10 for \$24.00.

Gold Rush. Here is a hardy, everblooming yellow Climbing Rose. The lovely flowers are large, double, high centered and a rich golden yellow. They are produced from late spring to frost. The foliage is ivy green and glossy. Hardy, a vigorous grower and a welcome addition to the scarce yellow climbers. \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50.

Connecticut Customers Please Add 3% Sales Tax

The Indispensable Evergreens

The needled evergreens comprise the most useful and versatile class of plants we sell. Ideal for foundation plantings, they also include kinds which make excellent year-round screening hedges, low borders and wonderful lawn specimens. The colors range through blue, gray and yellow-green to the deep, dark green richness of the hybrid Yews. Heavy or light shearing will maintain them at any desired height in either formal or informal shapes. Our sales people will help you select the varieties best suited for your purposes.

*NOTE: We handle evergreens B&B, that is, with a ball of soil on the roots. Therefore, we cannot ship them beyond our regular delivery area. During the spring season, a wide selection of varieties and sizes will be on display in our lath-houses ready for you to take home and plant. When you purchase, ask for a copy of our helpful, 16-page booklet, "How to Plant."

CHAMAECYPARIS - Falsecypress

Thread Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera*). A broad pyramid in outline with interesting pendant, thread-like foliage. A texture and shape contrast for the foundation planting. 18-24 in., \$4.50 each; 2-2½ ft., \$5.50 each.

Yellowthread Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea*). Similar to the above except that the outer foliage is a golden yellow. 12-18 in., \$3.75 each.

Plume Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa*). Delicate, feathery green foliage. Useful to add color and texture to the foundation planting. 18-24 in., \$2.95 each; 2-2½ ft., \$3.50 each; 2½-3 ft., \$5.00 each.

Gold Dust Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera HV*). Similar to the Plume Falsecypress above with the outer foliage a rich, golden color. The yellowest of those we list. 18-24 in., \$4.00 each; 2-2½ ft., \$5.00 each.

Gold-tipped Plume Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea*). This kind is intermediate in color between the two varieties listed above. A rich, golden green. 18-24 in., \$3.00 each; 2-2½ ft., \$3.95 each; 2½-3 ft., \$6.00 each.

Silver-tipped Plume Falsecypress. A bit more compact than the Plume Falsecypress, with the foliage tips a pale creamy color. 15-18 in., \$3.75 each; 18-24 in., \$5.00 each.

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria (*Cryptomeria japonica*). Pyramidal with foliage resembling Sequoia or the Big Tree of California. Easy to grow and makes an unusual specimen. Hardy as far north as Boston. 18-24 in., \$6.50 each.

JUNIPERUS - Juniper

Compact Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana compacta*). An excellent low-growing foundation plant to use under windows or as a low accent at either side of the entrance drive. Soft blue-green color. 15-18 in., \$5.50 each; 18-24 in., \$6.50 each.

Spiny Greek Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa stricta*). A rather broad, upright form with good blue color. Excellent accent color with other evergreens. 15-18 in., \$4.50 each.

Blue Creeping Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis glauca*). A low, prostrate form ideal to cover banks or for use in front of foundation plantings. Its good blue color is attractive and its habit makes it effective where an extremely low evergreen is needed. 12-18 in. spread, \$4.50 each.

PINUS - Pine

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*). The deep, blue-green color and rapid growth make this ideal either as a large, informal evergreen tree or when clipped as a serviceable screening hedge. Well adapted to poor, sandy soils as well as good garden loams. 2-3 ft., \$5.95 each; 3-4 ft., \$6.50 each.

Mugho Swiss Mountain Pine (*Pinus mugo mugus*). Valued as a low-growing, spreading, coarse-needled evergreen for use in front of other taller growing kinds. Informal with yellow-green foliage. 12-15 in. spread, \$4.00 each.

TAXUS - Yew

Japanese Spreading Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*). This and the variety listed below were the first two Yews to become popular in our garden. Hardy, easy to grow and relatively free of pests, they are invaluable in the foundation planting. 12-15 in., \$4.75 each; 15-18 in., \$5.50 each; 18-24 in., \$7.00 each.

Japanese Upright Yew (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*). A majestic, upright form; superb for specimens, hedges or in groups. Keep trimmed. 18-24 in., \$7.50 each; 2-2½ ft., \$9.00 each.

Cushion Yew (*Taxus cuspidata densa*). One of the thickest growing of the intermediate types. Holds its rich, green color much better through the winter than many other evergreens. 12-15 in., \$5.00 each.

Hicks Yew (*Taxus media hicksii*). Narrow and upright when young but broadens into a wide pyramid. Heavy, green foliage. Superb for hedges and upright accents in the foundation planting. 12-15 in., \$2.95 each; 15-18 in., \$5.50 each; 18-24 in., \$7.00 each; 2-2½ ft., \$9.00 each.

Intermediate Spreading Yew (*Taxus intermedia*). This Yew has splendid qualities—a good spreading habit, dense growth and dark green color. 12-15 in., \$4.95 each.

THUJA - Arborvitae

Globe Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis globosa*). A naturally rounded form much used in foundation plantings. 15-18 in., \$3.50 each.

Dark American Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis nigra*). Very hardy and vigorous. Deep green in color. Either this or the variety listed immediately below makes a fine, quick-growing screening hedge. 18-24 in., \$2.95 each; 2-2½ ft., \$3.95 each.

Siberian Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis H. V.*). A deep green, slower growing form with tighter, thicker foliage than the other kinds. 18-24 in., \$3.50 each; 2-2½ ft., \$4.50 each.

Dwarf Golden Biota (*Thuja orientalis aurea*). A small, golden-yellow form useful as a color accent near other deeper-colored evergreens. 15-18 in., \$3.95 each.

TSUGA - Hemlock

Canada Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). A graceful tree, unexcelled for tall hedges, massing or as specimens. Trimming makes it more compact. A rapid grower, shade-tolerant and very hardy. 18-24 in., \$5.00 each; 2-2½ ft., \$6.00 each; 2½-3 ft., \$7.00 each; 3-4 ft., \$9.00 each; 4-4½ ft., \$12.00 each.

Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*). The somewhat thicker growth and pendulous branches make this Hemlock well adapted for specimen planting. Durable and pest-free. 3-4 ft., \$12.50 each.



About Watering...

When you use water in your garden you are (or should be) concerned with two factors: The quantity and the frequency. Watering heavily every 10 days to 2 weeks during dry weather is far better than a teaser every night or two.

To work with some nice round figures, let's assume you have an area of 100 by 100 feet or a total of 10,000 sq. ft. If in a shower one inch of rain falls on this area the total amount of water will be 6,000 gallons. If you have a hose $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, it will put out about 4 gallons per minute and it will take you 25 hours to apply that inch of water!

The character of the soil itself has a relationship to this. One inch of water will usually penetrate about 3 inches in clay soils, 6 inches in good loamy soils and 10 inches or over in sand, depending upon its coarseness.

These are basic facts against which you can do some constructive thinking about your own watering problems. I am going to assume that you have good soil or are going to make your soil good. For good soil is a fundamental requirement to grow good plants.

Let's first look at the lawn. This will always require more water than any other part of your home grounds. First, because it is probably the largest area and, second, because grass roots seldom go down as deeply into the soil as other plants and thus dry out faster. A tomato plant, for example, may grow roots 9 feet deep in a single summer. Grass under ideal conditions may grow to 2-2½ feet. Normally most of its roots will be in the good soil area, only a few stragglers adventuring into a sand or clay subsoil.

Let's assume that you have the minimum good soil needed to grow a permanent lawn. This is about 4 inches deep. Referring to the figures given above, it will take about 2/3rds of an inch on level ground where there is no run-off to do this or 16½ hours with a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose. This is, of course, the open hose. The minute you add a nozzle or a sprinkling device, you cut down this flow and increase the watering time. If you are ingenious, you can check the flow of the device you use and arrive at a logical watering time for your lawn.

The point is this. When you water your lawn, you and more particularly the grass are much better off if you water a different section each night and do it well. Nightly watering of a large area is not only impractical, it is impossible.

There are ways of making your water go further and do a better job. Controlling weeds, which are water and food thieves, is one. Keeping the grass at a respectful distance from the base of newly set shrubs and trees is important to a plant which needs a lot of water. The grasping, greedy, thirsty grass above it is, in this case, a weed. You should treat it as a weed at least until the plant has grown a good and sufficient root system. This is usually not less than two or three years after planting. Loosening the earth up two or three times in spring and early summer will also help aerate the soil and conserve the moisture. This applies to the deeper rooted plants whose roots will not be disturbed.

Those which are shallow rooted, such as most evergreens and particularly the broad-leaved evergreens, are best served with a year-round mulch or an over-planting of extremely shallow rooted ground covers.

So far we have talked about established plants and the fact that to do their best they will often require more water than they usually get. New plants, those that will be set out this spring, are apt to get too much. Last year we kept a record of the plants which were reported as not growing. More than half of them were "Watered every day", "Watered every other day" or "Watered every day it didn't rain". Only on the most porous of soils can newly set plants even survive this frequency of watering. Once a week is often enough in sunny, dry weather. This interval can and should be extended during periods of cloudy or overcast weather. In the barn you'll see a sign that says:—

When summer brings a hot, dry spell,
Water weekly and water well.

Plants need air as well as water.

Daily soaking is sheer slaughter.

Remembering and respecting this message will save many a plant that you might very well kill with liquid kindness.

Texture, Shape and Color

THEY ADD INTEREST TO YOUR PLANTING

The purpose of the foundation planting is to soften the stiff architectural lines of the house and bring them into harmony with the surroundings. This planting can be excitingly beautiful or just plain monotonous, depending upon the choice of plants which you make. The contrast of the needled (opposite page) and broad-leaved (next pages) evergreens, of dark and light greens, of upright and spreading types well chosen will make for variety... and planned variety serving a useful purpose beautifully is the key to a successful planting. Seeing and selecting these plants yourself is the only assured way to satisfaction. We will be happy to show them to you and give our suggestions.

Barnes

JUNIOR ARISTOCRATS

Ten of our finest types of plants in smaller budget sizes are offered here so that you may use them in quantity. All but the first are evergreens.

KOREAN AZALEA.

- ☐ The bright rosy purple flowers bloom with the forsythia. Earliest of all. 8-10 in. high, 3 for \$3.90.

HETZ HOLLY

- ☐ A splendid broadleaf evergreen for edging patios or for a low hedge. 10 for \$7.50.

* ANDORRA JUNIPER.

- ☐ Spreading type. Summer foliage blue-green. Purplish in winter. Gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL.

- ☐ The popular Connecticut State flower at a price for mass planting in woodlands or along boundaries. \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50.

DROOPING LEUCOTHOE.

- ☐ Informal growth. White flowers in May. Green foliage turns bronze in fall. \$1.75 each.

COLORADO SPRUCE.

- ☐ Dense pyramidal tree with gray-green foliage. Used as specimens. \$1.47 each.

CATAWBA RHODODENDRON.

- ☐ Rosy purple flowers in May. \$1.95 each.

INTERMEDIATE SPREADING YEW.

- ☐ Wonderful for low to medium hedges. \$1.95 each, 10 for \$17.50.

HICKS YEW.

- ☐ A darker, upright type for hedges and patio edging. 8-10 in., \$1.50 each, 10 for \$12.50; 12-15 in., \$2.95 each.

CANADA HEMLOCK.

- ☐ One of the finest for medium to tall evergreen hedges. Dense, deep green and rapid growing. 8-10 in., \$1.50 each, 10 for \$12.50.

(*Available only at the nursery or for local truck deliveries.)





Broad Leaved Evergreens FOR YEAR ROUND BEAUTY

Wintergreen Barberry (*Berberis julianae*). 6 ft. Very dense habit and one of the hardiest of the evergreen barberries. Yellow flowers in May are followed by blue-black berries. Potted, \$1.75 each.

Purpleleaf Wintercreeper (*Euonymus coloratus*). This makes a fine vine to twine up a lamp post, tree or other support. It will grow in full sun or shade. The rich green summer foliage turns a deep red-purple in late fall and maintains this color all winter. Also used as a ground cover. 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

Upright Euonymus (H. V. *Euonymus fortunei*). Unlike most of this family of plants, this new variety grows upright naturally. This makes it valuable for use in foundation planting or as a thick, broadleaf evergreen hedge. It can be kept sheared for formal use. 12-18 in., \$2.00 each.

Baby Wintercreeper (*Euonymus minimus*). A tiny leaved ($\frac{1}{2}$ " variety which makes an excellent ground cover or vine to grow on a low wall or foundation. Potted, \$1.60 each.

Euonymus Dupont (*Euonymus patens* H. V.). Another new, upright form with dense growth. Branches heavily and grows rapidly. Ideal for evergreen hedges, foundation planting, planter boxes and for extremely low edging. Can be trimmed as low as 6 inches. 12-18 in., \$1.95 each.

Baltic Ivy. See page 7, Ground Covers.

Christmas Rose (*Helleborus niger*). 8 in. White flowers, often touched with pink, are held above leathery decorative evergreen leaves. Should be grown in a sheltered, semi-shaded location. For this area, we recommend native grown Christmas Roses planted in the spring. Clumps in pots, \$1.50 each.

***Japanese Holly** (*Ilex crenata*). Tall and upright with lustrous, dark evergreen leaves, black berries. Splendid for hedges, foundation or screen plantings. 18-24 in., \$7.50 each; 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$9.00 each.

***Boxleaf Holly** (*Ilex crenata convexa*). 4 ft. Dwarf, growing broader than high. Small leaves, curved, dark and very shiny. This makes an excellent plant to use in the north instead of the less hardy Boxwood. 12-15 in., \$2.95 each; 15-18 in., \$5.50 each.

***Roundleaf Japanese Holly** (*Ilex crenata rotundifolia*). Lustrous green, rounded leaves. An outstanding, dense, compact, globe-shaped variety. 12-15 in., \$4.50 each.

***Inkberry** (*Ilex glabra*). A larger type of Holly well adapted to use as an evergreen accent plant either at the base of the house or as a specimen near needed evergreens. 15-18 in., \$6.25 each.

***American Holly** (*Ilex opaca*). (Female.) The familiar Christmas Holly has masses of glistening red berries which last all winter. Hollies are the only broadleaved evergreen tree (to 25 ft.) which we can grow in this area. They are also good at the seashore. We offer heavy female plants which have proven hardy here. If you are planning to plant Hollies, it will pay you to see these before you buy. 18-24 in., \$13.50 each; smaller, potted plants, \$4.95 each.

***St. Mary's American Holly (Female).** Here is a superior, new variety offered for the first time this year. One of the hardiest, as it is a native New Englander discovered on an island off Cape Cod. The medium-sized berries which are a good, bright red are borne profusely on heavily branched, thick, bushy plants. Berries on even the youngest plants when they are established. 15-18 in., \$9.00 each.

***American Holly (Male).** Non-berry-bearing but needed for berry production on the female plants listed above. Young potted plants, \$2.50 each.

***Mountain Laurel** (*Kalmia latifolia*). Large clusters of flowers, shading from white to pink, bloom in June. This popular and practical native evergreen shrub is one of the best for woodland, garden and foundation plantings. Will grow tall but may be kept low. 15-18 in., \$4.50 each; 18-24 in., \$6.00 each.

***Drooping Leucothoe** (*Leucothoe catesbaei*). Glossy, dark green leaves, many of which turn bronzy in the fall; white flowers in spring. Low and spreading. Excellent to use in borders or in the foreground of informal evergreen plantings. 12-18 in., \$4.50 each.



Do you have a Spade without a Handle?

If you do, you can still use it to dig in your garden. Let's say it originally cost you \$3.50. If you were to do one-seventh of the work with it in its present condition, it will then be worth 50c. Unless you are an exceptionally good gardener, the chances are that 90% of the plants you have on your grounds are like that handleless spade, returning only a small fraction of the beauty and usefulness they should be giving you. 10% of them are so adaptable that they will probably succeed in spite of you.

The difference between a good gardener and an average one is mighty small. I remember the story of the sales man-

ager who once asked Walter P. Chrysler what made a good salesman. Chrysler wrote out the list . . . Personality, product knowledge, loyalty, adaptability—thirty words in all, and the last one he wrote in big, bold capital letters, "ENTHUSIASM". "The enthusiastic person", said Chrysler, "will acquire all the other qualifications."

Over the years I have visited many gardens and talked with many gardeners. The good gardeners all had that enthusiasm . . . and because they had it, they had acquired the other essentials of a good gardener. They had learned the why, the how, the what, the when and the where of growing things well, of caring for them when and as they needed it and of enjoying the results more fully than those of us who garden averagely can ever know. I sincerely wish that over on page 17 under "Garden Aids", we could list a

bale or a pint or a pound of enthusiasm that you could buy, for it is the most important gardening aid of all. Nor can I tell you how to acquire it . . . it comes from the inside, not the outside. The outside can only start it or stimulate it.

Just ahead of us are the warm days of spring when every thing grows, including our desire to get out and get our fingers into the earth and smell the fresh fragrances of another spring. Under the warming sun, you may see a bed of tulips, a dogwood flowering for the first time or enjoy the fragrance of your own lilac blossoms. Any one of them may be the germinating seed of your own personal enthusiasm . . . If it starts, care for it tenderly, for it will be more beautiful than you can dream and productive of years and years of enjoyment as a good gardener . . . one with a handle on his spade.

***Oregon Holly-Grape** (*Mahonia aquifolium*). 3 ft. The leathery, deep green leaves (purple-bronze in winter) and clustered yellow flowers followed by blue berries make this one of the more unusual and beautiful of our native American evergreens. Potted, \$3.95 each; 12-18 in., \$5.50 each.

***Mountain Andromeda** (*Pieris floribunda*). 3 ft. White flowers in erect clusters are among the earliest spring blossoms. Splendid, hardy dwarf evergreen shrub that is easily grown. It forms an excellent low dense mound. 12-15 in. \$5.95 each.

***Japanese Andromeda** (*Pieris japonica*). 9 ft. Upright shrub with handsome, glossy leaves. White flowers in drooping clusters in April. 15-18 in., \$4.95 each.

Firethorn (*Pyracantha coccinea lalandi*). 6 ft. While not in a strict sense an evergreen, this shrub does hold its foliage well into the winter in a protected spot and its persistent orange fruits make it an ideal companion for evergreens.

***Azaleas**. Many of these are on the borderline, holding some of their leaves throughout the winter. Notable in this respect are the *A. kaempferi* hybrids and *A. amoena*. They combine well in the foundation planting and are mentioned here for that reason. (Described and priced on page 8.)

Rhododendrons

NAMED HYBRIDS

***Red Hybrid Rhododendrons**. It should be remembered Rhododendrons are never red in the sense that Blaze Roses are red but are on the crimson shades. We offer the following red varieties: America, Charles Bagley and E. S. Rand. Your choice, 12-18 in., \$7.50 each.

***Pink Hybrid Rhododendrons**. Ignatius Sargent is a good, clear, medium pink of proven hardiness. 12-18 in., plants, \$7.50 each. Roseum Elegans is a lighter pink: 15-18 in., \$6.00 each; 18-24 in., \$7.50 each.

***White Hybrid Rhododendrons**. Album Grandiflorum is one of the hardier varieties which is white in garden effect. As with most white hybrid Rhododendrons the flowers have faint lavender tinge when examined closely. 12-18 in., \$7.50 each.

SPECIES

A specialty with us for many years, we now have one of the widest selections in New England,

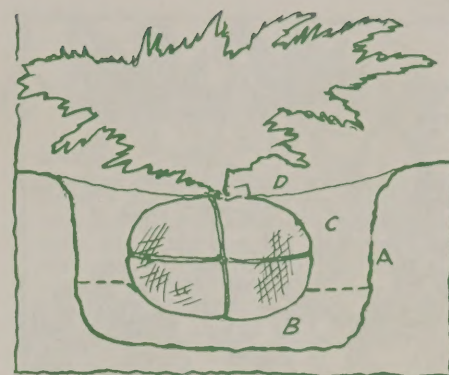
***Carolina Rhododendron**. 6 ft. The smaller foliage and different flowering season (May) make it an ideal companion for the other Rhododendrons in this list. Pale pink flowers on a rounded, compact bush. 12-18 in., \$5.50 each.

***White Carolina Rhododendron**. 6 ft. This white-flowered form of the species listed above is particularly effective in foundation plantings and to give "life" to mixed woodland plantings. These two kinds and the Rose Bay Rhododendrons will flower more heavily in dense shade than the other kinds. 12-18 in., \$5.40 each.

***Catawba Album**. The white flowers are enlivened by pale yellow throat markings. It is considered as one of the best of all Rhododendrons for garden ornament. 12-18 in., \$7.50 each.

***Catawba Grandiflorum**. Large clusters of clear lavender flowers in midseason. Hardy, vigorous and free-flowering. 12-18 in., \$6.50 each.

***Rose Bay Rhododendron** (*Rhododendron maximum*). The hardiest and tallest of all, this species is valued for its flowers, rose-pink to white, in late June. One of the few Rhododendrons to require light shade to do its best. 12-18 in., \$4.50 each; 18-24 in., \$6.00 each.



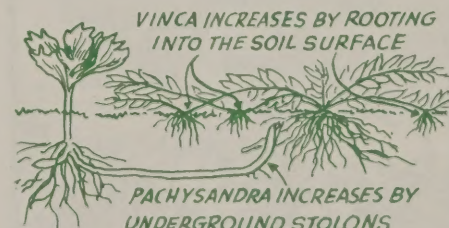
Planting NEEDED EVERGREENS

Dig the hole (A) 10 or 12 inches deeper than the ball and half again as wide. Mix your soil with equal quantities of moist peat and put a generous layer (B) in the hole upon which to place the plant. Fill the hole around the plant half full of soil and soak it down. Tramp it firm after the water has drained away and fill in the balance of the soil (C) leaving a slight depression (D) to hold water until the plant becomes established. Water heavily every 10 to 14 days during the first growing season. More frequent watering is not needed and can be detrimental. Water only in extremely dry weather or in late fall after the first year.



Planting BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS

Broadleaved evergreens should be planted with the crown of the plant (A) 3 to 4 inches below the surface to allow for a surface mulch (B) of oak leaves, pine needles or peat. This is left on the year round and should be added to as it settles. A good soil mixture (C) of half peat and half coarse sandy soil is ideal. A bit more peat should be used if the plants are to be in full sun. Hollytone food may be mixed with the soil when planting balled and burlapped plants. An annual early spring feeding of Evergreen Food should be given to established plants.



Both will do it better if top 4 inches of soil is well supplied with Peat Humus

Ground Covers

This is one of the smaller groups of plants in this book but it is one of the most important for, in addition to their beauty, these plants are extremely useful. They solve problems. That steep, sunny bank which is hard to mow can well be covered with Hall's Honeysuckle or the two roses listed below. If the soil is good, Myrtle will provide an excellent evergreen cover for it . . . or use Purpleleaf Wintercreeper.

Nothing neatens up an evergreen foundation planting so much as does Pachysandra or Myrtle. And, while they are doing it, they provide shade for the roots and cut down the evaporation of water which your evergreens need. Use them generously for such purposes and for their beauty. When you are in, tell us your problem and we will be happy to select a plant for your need.

Baby Wintercreeper (*Euonymus minimus*). This small evergreen ground cover grows in full sun or shade. Its tiny leaves make it a beautiful, fine-textured cover for limited areas where coarseness is undesirable. Pots, \$1.60 each.

Fachistima canbyi. 12 in. Low evergreen shrub with narrow, shiny, dark green leaves. Makes a good ground cover, border or edging plant in acid soil and shade. 2 yr. plants, 90c each, \$7.50 for 10.

English Ivy (*Hedera helix baltica*). One of the best evergreen vines for walls, also a superb ground cover. This form is hardier than the regular English Ivy. 50c each, \$4.50 for 10.

Purpleleaf Wintercreeper (*Euonymus coloratus*). An excellent evergreen ground cover: green in summer; red-purple in winter. Grows in sun or shade. 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

Japanese Spurge or Pachysandra. For a dense evergreen ground cover in places too shady for grass. Grows by underground stems and makes a thick, green carpet, about 9 in. high. 1 yr., \$1.20 for 10, \$10.00 for 100.

Myrtle (*Vinca minor*). A superb, low ground cover with shiny, dark green leaves and lilac-blue flowers in spring. Does well in sun or shade. Good for holding banks. \$2.00 for 10, \$18.00 for 100.

Lonicera japonica halliana (Hall's Honeysuckle—See Vines, page 13). Semi-evergreen. Rapid-growing, vigorous, covering a large area quickly. Needs restraint.

Max Graf and Wichuraiana Roses. These two Roses make excellent ground covers for sunny banks and rock slopes. Both have deep green, lustrous foliage and will cover those difficult spots in a relatively short time. Max Graf has clusters of bright pink flowers in June. Wichuraiana has white flowers. Both have reddish fruits. See page 3.

Barnes FLOWERING



Quick-growing, inexpensive and permanent, these Flowering Shrubs are adaptable to many uses. To define boundaries . . . as a screen for privacy or to hide an unsightly view . . . as a low-cost foundation planting or as individual specimens, they are invaluable. To help you select those best adapted to your needs, we include the blooming time and, immediately after the name, the approximate ultimate height.

All of our shrubs are carefully grown, have generous tops and vigorous root systems and are not to be compared with the "Bargain" plants offered by mail order houses and door-to-door salesmen. Each is backed by our 69 years' experience in the nursery business. Varieties marked * offered for sale only at our nursery or within our truck delivery area.

GLOSSY ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. 2-3 ft. Valued for its excellent half-evergreen, glossy foliage which becomes rich bronze to purple in the fall and for its clusters of pink and white flowers that appear during a greater part of summer. A dense plant suitable for use in front of evergreen foundation plantings or as a low hedge. 18-24 in., \$1.75 each.

SHADBLOW

Amelanchier canadensis. 25 ft. Tree-like, with white flowers early in spring. Blue berries, which birds love, follow. This hardy, native plant thrives in acid soil, in shady woodland and moist places and makes a splendid little tree for a low house. 2-3 ft. \$1.80 each.

RED CHOKEBERRY

Aronia arbutifolia brilliant. 6-8 ft. The crimson fall foliage and abundant clusters of bright red fruits, which last well into the winter, glorify a dependable native shrub. Small, white flowers in May. Stands shady or wet places and may be used well at the shore, in cities, as a border or in a hedge. Birds like the fruit. 18-24 in., \$1.75 each.

AZALEAS

***Azalea amoena.** Dwarf semi-evergreen with rich, magenta-red flowers, frequently double (hose-in-hose), in mid-May. This is the hardiest of the red evergreen types, but needs protection north of this area. 18-24 in., \$5.50 each.

***A. calendulacea (Flame Azalea).** 9 ft. May. Brilliant, fiery red-orange and yellow shades. Extremely hardy. 12-18 in., \$4.50 each.

***A. Ghent Hybrids.** 3-5 ft. This is a beautiful and hardy shrub group which flowers in early June.

***Daviesi.** Single. White with yellow blotch. Fragrant. Midseason. 15-18 in., \$5.00 each; 2-3 ft., \$7.50 each.

***Gloria Mundi.** Vivid orange-red and yellow combination. 15-18 in., \$5.00 each.

***A. kaempferi (Torch Azalea) Hybrids.** 5 ft. Bright and showy flowers. Plant where there is some shade.

***Fedora.** Vivid pink flowers in large clusters; hardy. 15-18 in., \$4.75 each.

***Othello.** Brilliant orange-red. Hardy to Boston. 12-15 in., \$4.50 each.

***A. kosterianum (Mollis Hybrid Azalea).** 5 ft. Large flowers, mixed shades of bright red, yellow or orange in late May.

***Mollis Hybrids.** Bushy and heavily budded. Orange-red. 12-18 in., \$3.95 each.

***Directeur Moerlands.** Golden yellow. 15-18 in., \$5.00 each.

***A. mucronulatum (Korean Azalea).** 6 ft. Just as Forsythia comes into bloom, the frilled, pale rosy purple flowers of this hardy Azalea appear. Their colors make a beautiful combination when planted together. 18-24 in., \$6.00 each. (See also **Junior Aristocrats**, page 5.)

***A. poukhanense (Korean Yodogawa Azalea).** The rosy purple flowers are single and produced freely in May. 15-18 in., \$4.95 each.

***A. Wilhelmina Vuyk.** Ivory white. This is a good, hardy, white Azalea. Upright habit. 12-15 in., \$4.75 each.

BARBERRY

Mentor Barberry. 6-7 ft. Semi-evergreen with deep-red berries. Withstands cold and dry-hot situations. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, 10 for \$7.50.

Barberry (Smaller sizes of the above variety and other barberries are listed under "Hedges" on page 11).

BUTTERFLYBUSH

Fountain Butterflybush (Buddleia alternifolia). 10 ft. Long, arching branches covered with lilac flowers make this ample shrub a fountain of delicate loveliness in early June. Grows well on dry or sandy soils. Flowers on previous season's growth. 2 yr., \$1.25 each.

Orange-eye Butterflybush. 6 ft. The ends of the gracefully arched branches are covered with flowers from August to late fall. Splendid as a background for an herbaceous border. Prune close to the ground each spring. Hill extra soil about the base of the stems each fall for winter protection. Available in any of the varieties listed below.

Empire Blue (Plant Patent 557). The nearest approach to blue among the "Summer Lilacs". New with us this year. No. 1, \$1.25 each.

Ile de France. Purple. No. 1, \$1.00 each. White. No. 1, \$1.25 each.

BEAUTYBERRY

Callicarpa dichotoma. 4 ft. A dainty shrub with clusters of shiny, lavender berries in the fall. Small, pink flowers. Should be pruned and protected as Orange-eye Butterflybushes. 2 yr., \$1.25 each.

SWEETSHRUB

Calycanthus. 6-9 ft. Double, reddish-brown flowers. Blooms in late spring and early

(*Available only at the nursery or for local truck deliveries)

SHRUBS *Colorful, Practical, Inexpensive*

summer. Makes a neat shrub suitable for a lightly shaded spot. Likes rich, moist soil. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

BLUE MIST

**Caryopteris clandonensis*. 3-4 ft. Intense, blue flowers in many stalked clusters. Valuable as the only August-flowering shrub of its color. Pot plants, \$2.00 each.

SUMMERSWEET

Clethra alnifolia. 6-9 ft. This good, hardy, native shrub deserves wider use. The flowers are white, fragrant, small but solidly packed on 4 to 6 in. spikes in late July. It likes shady, damp places with acid soil, is good to grow on banks and does extremely well along the shore. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

SHRUB DOGWOOD (Cornel)

These are excellent, very hardy shrubs. Small, white flowers are in clusters; berries, white to blue, are liked by birds; they are worth planting for stem color alone. They will stand shade, wet soils, city or shore conditions and hold banks well. The young wood is brightest, so prune out old stems and keep new growth coming.

Red-branched Cornel (*Cornus alba sibirica*). 6-8 ft. Blazing red stems make a vivid spot of color in the winter. 2-3 ft. \$1.00 each.

Goldentwig Cornel (*Cornus stolonifera lutea*). 6-8 ft. Bright yellow twigs make a striking contrast with above. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

SMOKEBUSH

Cotinus coggygria. 15 ft. Tall, tree-like favorite. Its fluffy flowering and fruiting parts look like clouds of smoke. 2-3 ft., \$2.00 each.

COTONEASTER

Spreading Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster divaricata*). 6 ft. Spreading, arching branches give this shrub an unusually fine form. In early fall, many red berries glisten along the branches. Foliage turns dark red. 18-24 in., \$1.75 each.

**Rock Cotoneaster* (*C. horizontalis*). The classic, low Cotoneaster for the rock garden or in front of foundation plantings. Small, deep-green leaves and pink flowers, followed by bright red berries which last into the winter. Informal and good. Pot plants, \$2.75 each.

FLOWERING QUINCE

Cydonia japonica. 6 ft. Scarlet flowers in early May. Selected, upright type. Makes an effective thorny barrier. An old-time favorite. 18-24 in., \$1.25 each.

DEUTZIA

Slender Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis*). 3 ft. Splendid, low-mounded shrub, a mass of white flowers in May. 2 yr., \$1.50 each, 10 for \$13.50.

Pride of Rochester Deutzia. 8 ft. Tall and upright. Flowers are white with pinkish tinge, double, in June. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

EUONYMUS

Winged Spindle Tree (*Euonymus alatus*). 9 ft. A big, compact bush with splendid, dark foliage which turns a handsome, bright scarlet in autumn. 18-24 in., \$1.90 each.

Dwarf Euonymus (*E. alatus compactus*). 5 ft. A handsome, low-growing shrub with brilliant fall foliage. Corky twigs. Fine for foundation plantings and makes superb, easily maintained hedges. 15-18 in., \$2.00 each.

FORSYTHIA

Forsythia, Farrand. A brand-new triploid variety developed at the Arnold Arboretum. Has the largest flowers of any commercial variety. These are enriched with an unusual orange center not present in other varieties. 2-3 ft., \$1.75 each.

F., Lynwood Gold. A stunning new form of Forsythia. It is erect, growing about 5 to 7 ft. tall. Golden yellow flowers are massed along the branches. The individual flowers are extra large, providing an extraordinary spring show. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each; \$13.50 per bundle of 10.

Showy Border Forsythia (*F. spectabilis*). 9 ft. Rich, golden bells. Upright. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON

Hibiscus syriacus. 15 ft. These tall, oriental shrubs bloom in late summer and fall when few shrubs are in flower. They thrive near the shore and are good for city plantings. Stiffly upright in habit. Give an extra amount of water during the first summer and protect during the first winter by hilling extra soil about the base of the plant. Pink, Red, White; all double; state color. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

H. Celestial Blue. Large, single blue flowers, dwarfier than above. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each.

H. Woodbridge. Produces very large, wide open, flaring flowers of a fine, clear rose-pink with deeper center. The best and most brilliant of this color. Free-blooming. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each.

Special hedging sizes of Hibiscus are listed under "Hedges" on page 11.

HYDRANGEA

Hills of Snow (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*). 4 ft. Large, rounded clusters of white flowers from June to September. May be cut back each spring. 2 yr., \$1.35 each.

Nikko Blue Hydrangea. The hardiest and most beautiful of the blue Hydrangeas. Flowers are rich blue in acid soil, pink in alkaline soil. Has withstood temperatures to 20 degrees below zero. Prune this one just after flowering. 2 yr., \$2.00 each.

Peegee Hydrangea (*H. paniculata grandiflora*). 10 ft. Large pyramids of white, pink-tinged flowers. August-October. Makes a large, tall plant if not pruned. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

HYPERICUM

Hypericum, Hildcote. Bright yellow, cup-shaped flowers, about 2 in. across, from June to fall. It is a low, twiggly plant, about 2 ft. tall and may freeze to the ground in a cold winter without damage. 2 yr., \$1.50 each.

HOLLY

Winterberry or Black Alder (*Ilex verticillata*). 9 ft. The red-berried native Holly. As it sheds its leaves it is extremely colorful in the fall when covered with the bright fruit. Grows well in any good garden soil or wet places. Both male and female plants needed for berry bearing. (See evergreen Hollies under "Broadleafed Evergreens".) Female plants, 18-24 in., \$2.25 each. Male Plants, 18-24 in., \$1.75 each.

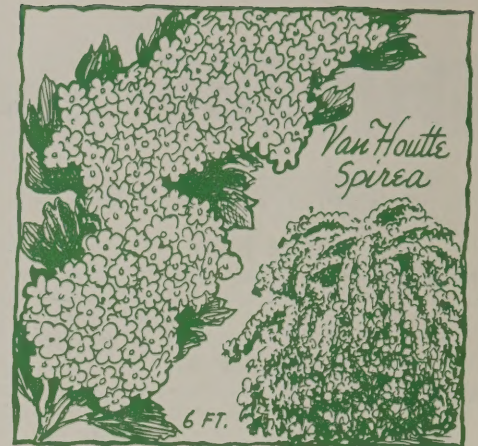
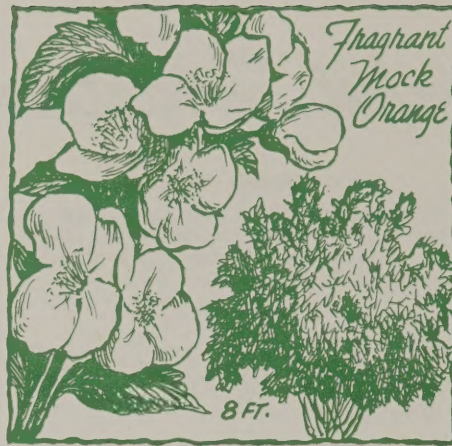
KERRIA

Kerria japonica pleniflora. 4-6 ft. Bright yellow, double flowers in May. Bright green twigs. An old favorite. 2-3 ft., \$2.00 each.

BEAUTYBUSH

Kolkwitzia amabilis. 10 ft. Graceful shrub with pink flowers in June. Fine, glossy foliage. Needs no special care. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.





HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicer tatarica. 8 ft. Bush Honeysuckle with pink and white flowers in late spring; scarlet fruits; hardy and vigorous; attractive, dark foliage. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

MOCKORANGE

Atlas Mockorange (*Philadelphus, Atlas*). Immense, pure white, single flowers, measuring 2 in. and over across. A good, upright hardy shrub that will make a stupendous display in June. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Fragrant Mockorange (*P. coronarius*). 8 ft. Creamy white, single and fragrant flowers in May. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

Virginal Mockorange (*P. virginialis*). 8 ft. Bears quantities of fragrant, semi-double white flowers in June, with recurring bloom late in the summer and fall. 2-3 ft., \$1.25 each.

FLOWERING ALMOND

Prunus glandulosa. 4 ft. Its arching branches are covered with dainty pink rosettes in May. 18-24 in., \$1.50 each.

PURPLELEAF SAND CHERRY

Prunus cistena. 5-6 ft. Reddish foliage. white flowers in May followed by blackish-purple edible cherries in the fall. 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each.

FLOWERING PEACH

Prunus persica. For beautiful, large flowers in May. Ordinarily the Peach is considered a tree, but to obtain more flowers, we suggest pruning the plants severely immediately after flowering. On the new growth so forced, the flowers for the following year are formed. Pink and Red. 3-4 ft. tall. \$1.80 each.

FIRETHORN

Laland Firethorn (*Pyracantha coccinea lalandi*). 6 ft. Its bright orange fruits and semi-evergreen foliage make it a showy spectacle in the fall and winter. Suitable to use in a foundation planting or to train against a warm wall. It is thorny and will stand city conditions. Pot plants, \$2.50 each.

Kasan Firethorn (*P. coccinea 'kasan'*). A newer type, hardier and more fruitful. Plants a year older than those above. Pot plants \$3.75 each.

ROSE

Father Hugo Rose (*Rosa hugonis*). A yellow shrub Rose growing to 6 or 7 ft. high. A shapely bush with arching branches covered with single, yellow flowers in May. \$1.50 each.

See also other Shrub Roses, on page 3.

JETBEAD

Rhodotypos scandens. 6 ft. A neat, pest-free shrub with white flowers in May and June; shiny black berries; grows in shade and difficult places. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

PUSSY WILLOW

French Pussy Willow. This shrub is planted for its large, silvery-pink and furry catkins which appear on the first warm days of early spring or late winter. Stems are long and willowy and may be easily forced indoors. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

SPIREA

Anthony Waterer Improved Spirea. (*Spiraea japonica 'Coccinea'*) 3 ft. Deeper red flowers, in larger clusters, of greater hardiness make this variety a decided improvement over Anthony Waterer. Remove all faded flower heads and it will bloom all summer. Does well at the shore. 12-18 in., \$1.25 each.

Bridalwreath (*Spiraea prunifolia*). 8 ft. Rosettes of pure white flowers in May. Lustrous foliage. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Thunberg Spirea (*S. thunbergi*). 5 ft. Tiny leaves and flowers give a soft, feathery effect. April blooming. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Vanhoutte Spirea (*S. vanhouttei*). 6 ft. In late May and June its arching branches are white with masses of flowers. Valuable as a 6-ft. privacy hedge. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

SYMPHORICARPOS

These two small, hardy native shrubs are fine-textured and do not mind the shade and city conditions. Birds like the berries.

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*). 6 ft. White berries in late summer and fall. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

Coralberry (*S. orbiculatus*). 3-5 ft. Small, clustered, coral-red berries in fall. It spreads readily and is good to use on banks. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per bundle of 10.

LILACS

Chinese Lilac (*Syringa chinensis*). 10-15 ft. Fragrant violet flowers in May and June. Flowers freely when young. Makes a broad, billowy and graceful shrub. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

HYBRID LILAC VARIETIES

In planting Lilacs, set the plants deeper than they were in the nursery. Better flowers may be obtained if the seed pods are removed each season immediately after flowering. Lilacs tend to produce shoots from the base. Permit only those needed for renewal stems to grow.

Charles Joly. Double. Dark red-purple. Fragrant. Usually flowers when a young plant.

Ellen Willmott. Double. Beautiful, large, white pyramids of flowers. Late.

Katharine Havemeyer. Double. Lavender-pink.

Lucie Baltet. The most popular of the "pink" Hybrid Lilacs. Single, fragrant flowers in medium to large clusters.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Deep purple.

Michel Buchner. Double. Bluish lilac.

President Grevy. Double. Cobalt-blue flowers contrast with rosy mauve buds.

President Lincoln. The nearest to blue. Single.

Prices of above varieties:

Husky, 3 year plants, \$2.00 each

TAMARIX

Small, pink, feathery flowers and tiny leaves give an unusually light and airy effect. These do well on fairly dry soil and are excellent for shore plantings.

Odessa Tamarix (*Tamarix odessana*). 6 ft. Gray-green foliage, pink flowers in late summer. Prune in early spring. A fine, small shrub. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Summer Glow Tamarix (*H. V. Tamarix*). 8 ft. The beautiful, silvery foliage is like a veil. A sharp and delightful contrast is made with the rose-pink flowers which appear throughout the summer. All Tamarix are good at the seashore. Prune in spring. 2 yr., \$1.50 each.

VIBURNUM

***Burkwood Viburnum** (*Viburnum burkwoodii*). 6 ft. An excellent, fragrant Viburnum with pink buds and white flowers in May. It has excellent dark green foliage turning claret-red in the fall. Pot plants, \$2.50 each.

***Viburnum** (*Carlcephalum*) (*Plant Patent 776*). 6-7 ft. The pink buds become 4 to 6-in. clusters of marvelously fragrant, white flowers in May. Full, bushy plant with excellent foliage which colors brilliantly in the fall. 18-24 in., \$5.00 each.

Charles Viburnum. 5 ft. May. The old-fashioned Mayflower Viburnum, much valued for its fragrance. Pink buds and white flowers. 12-18 in., \$2.95 each.

Dwarf Viburnum (*V. opulus nanum*). 2 ft. Dwarf and bushy. It makes a fine, compact, low specimen or hedge without extra care. It is hardy, enjoys light shade and will stand many difficult conditions. 2 yr., 90c each, 10 for \$7.50.

Doublefile Viburnum (*V. tomentosum*). 9 ft. Splendid, dense shrub marked with horizontal branching. In May creamy white flowers perch on the upper sides of the branches; bright red fruits follow. Shiny green foliage turns dark red in the fall. 2-3 ft., \$2.00 each.

Japanese Snowball (*V. tomentosum plicatum*). 10 ft. Large, round clusters of white flowers in May. Heavy, dark, lus-



trous foliage. Stands city conditions well. An old favorite for a lawn specimen. 18-24 in., \$2.00 each.

Wright Viburnum (*V. wrightii*). 6 ft. Rounded clusters of white flowers followed by bright, cherry-red berries which last a long time. Good for fall color. 3-4 ft., \$3.00 each.

WEIGELA

Rose Weigela (*Weigela rosea*). 5 ft. In May this arching bush is covered with pretty, pink flowers. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

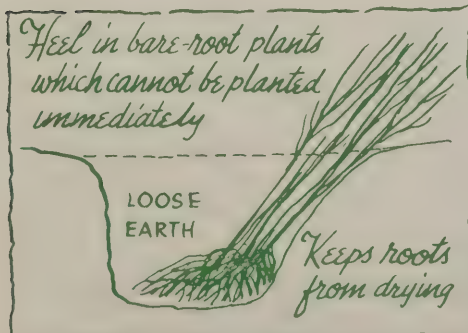
Rose Red Weigela (*W. vaniceki*). 6 ft. Deep rosy red flowers in May and June and again in the late summer and fall. Hardy, upright grower. Splendid foliage. Often called Cardinal Shrub. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.



★ ★ ★

Flowering shrubs which flower before July should be pruned right after flowering. Possible exceptions are Rhododendrons, Azaleas and Lilacs which should have only the old flower heads removed.

★ ★ ★



Shrubs for Living Fences AT SPECIAL PRICES

These splendid shrubs, planted 18 to 24 inches apart, will make grand hedges. Hardy, dependable, easily cared for, informal, practical, useful and beautiful. They are described more fully under Flowering Shrubs. Special grade for hedging.

Lynwood Gold Forsythia.

12-18 in., \$3.50 for 10.

Showy Border Forsythia.

\$3.00 for 10, \$12.50 for 50.

Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*). An excellent upright variety to use in narrow spaces. Will grow well in either sun or shade. Long flowering period from August to frost. Purple, red and white. 12-18 in. Sold only in bundles of 10 of one color for \$3.50.

Tatarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*). 12-18 in., \$3.00 for 10, \$12.50 for 50.

Fragrant Mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius*). 12-18 in., \$3.00 for 10, \$12.50 for 50.

Vanhoutte Spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*). \$3.50 for 10, \$15.00 for 50.

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*). 12-18 in. plants, \$3.00 for 10, \$12.50 for 50.

Coralberry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*). 12-18 in., \$3.00 for 10, \$12.50 for 50.

Among the evergreens (page 14) are many excellent hedging plants for year-round effectiveness. Included are Yews, Hemlocks and Arborvitae (page 6); Japanese Holly, Boxleaf Holly, Hetz Holly and Roundleaf Holly.



Barnes Hedges

To help you select the variety best suited to your needs, we indicate the range of heights at which each kind may be maintained directly after the name.

Green Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*). 2 to 4 ft. Beautiful, familiar, ever-useful. Red berries. Makes a thick, thorny barrier even under adverse conditions. 2 yr. plants, 12-18 in., \$2.50 for 10, \$20.00 for 100.

Red Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*). 2 to 4 ft. Dark red leaves throughout the season. Be sure to plant in a sunny place. 2 yr. plants, 12-18 in., 60c each, \$4.50 for 10.

Mentor Barberry (*Berberis mentorensis*). 4-7 ft. A taller, thorny barrier which has the added advantage of being semi-evergreen. Dark red berries. Has withstood temperatures to -20 degrees F. without injury. Also resistant to hot, dry weather. 18-24 in., \$1.00 each, 10 for \$7.50.

California Privet. 3 to 15 ft.

Famous for its bright green foliage which stays green until late fall. Not reliably hardy north of Connecticut.

10-50 plants 50 or more

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 12-18 in., heavy plants | 15c each | 12c each |
| 18-24 in. | 20c each | 16c each |
| 2-3 ft. | 25c each | 20c each |

How To Plant Hedges

If you live in a residential area, the chances are you will not have to look far to see a formal hedge of privet, barberry, spirea or other adaptable plants which have husky, beautifully grown plants at one end and thin, skimpy, tired-looking ones at the other. This disturbing lack of uniformity could have been overcome at the time of planting by making the soil uniformly good from one end of the planting trench to the other. Peat is a great equalizer for this purpose. Use a little where the soil is good and gradually increase it as the trench goes towards poorer soil. Mix it in well. The trench should be dug 25% deeper and 25% wider than the root system to encourage larger root systems.

The following planting distances will help you determine just how many plants you will need for a hedge. Japan and Mentor Barberry, 1½ to 2 ft.; California Privet, 8-12 in.; Tatarian Honeysuckle, VanHoutte Spirea, Fragrant Mockorange and Forsythia, 3 to 5 ft.; Coralberry, Snowberry and Rose of Sharon, 2 to 4 ft. For informal screening these flowering shrubs should be planted irregularly and at greater distances to allow them to develop as individuals.

Evergreen Hedges. Plants commonly used for this purpose are listed on pages 4 and 5. Distances for these are as follows: Spreading Yew, 2½ to 4 ft.; Upright and Hicks Yew, 2 to 2½ ft.; Dark American Arborvitae, 2 to 3 ft.; White Pine, 3 to 6 ft.; Canada Hemlock, 3 to 3½ ft.

Flowering and Shade Trees

The prices are quoted for nursery-grown, properly transplanted trees with vigorous root systems to assure you success.

Trees will be shipped by railway express. All items marked * are offered for sale only at our nursery or within local truck delivery zone.

MAPLES

Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*). 100 ft. Rapid growth quickly matures this tall, broad and gracefully branched Maple. Its chief fault is its brittleness. 6-8 ft., \$4.75 each.

***Bloodleaf Japanese Maple** (*Acer palmatum atropurpureum*). Even though this variety can grow to a 20 ft. tree of interesting, irregular growth, it is more often used as a large specimen shrub. The deep red-purple foliage holds its color throughout the season on grafted plants such as those we offer. 15-18 in., \$7.50 each.

Crimson King Maple (Plant Pat. 735). A form of Norway Maple with dark red foliage in spring, summer and autumn. 6-7 ft. whips, \$7.50 each.

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*). 80 ft. The most popular tree for street planting. A rounded, compact head and large leaves give dense shade. 6-8 ft., \$4.95 each; 8-10 ft., \$9.00 each; *1½-1¾ in. trunk diameter, \$12.00 each; *1¾-2 in. \$16.00 each; *2-2½ in., \$22.00 each.

***Red or Swamp Maple** (*Acer rubrum*). 120 ft. While this Maple will grow in any good soil, it is particularly useful in heavy clay or wet soils where other Maples will not grow. Red flowers in April, red fruits in late spring and brilliant red fall foliage give it much interest. *10-12 ft., \$15.00 each; *2 in. trunk diameter, \$20.00 each.

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*). 80 ft. A favorite shade tree. Oval in form, this native Maple, with brilliant red, orange and yellow fall color, is one of the finest shade trees. 6-8 ft., \$6.85 each; 8-10 ft., \$8.75 each.

BIRCHES

White Birch Clumps (*Betula alba*). Silvery white Birches grown so you may have a cluster of these beautiful trees: 2 or 3 stems on one root. 4-5 ft. tall, \$4.95 each.

Cutleaf White Birch (*Betula alba laciniata*). 40 ft. This white-barked, graceful tree is one of the most beautiful to plant on a lawn. Leaves are light green and finely cut. Plant in early spring. 6-8 ft., \$6.50 each; 8-10 ft., \$9.00 each.

Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*). These are the lovely and graceful white Birch trees of our northern woods. The characteristic white bark is not evident while the trees are small. Plant in groups for a naturalistic effect. Plant in spring. 6-8 ft., \$6.50 each; 8-10 ft., \$9.00 each.

Redbud or Judas Tree (*Cercis canadensis*). 20 ft. A small, shrubby tree. In spring before the leaves unfold it bears masses of rose-pink flowers. It presents an unusually delicate effect with an evergreen background. 3-4 ft., \$2.00 each.

Chinese Chestnut. Fruit Section, See page 16.

Katsura Tree (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*). 50-60 ft. A valuable, pest-free tree which grows upright like a Lombardy Poplar when young, finally becoming a broad, rounded tree with age. Growth is rapid but sturdy. New leaves bronzy red turning to green. Fall color variable, brilliant yellows through orange and red. A good and different tree. 4-5 ft., \$8.50 each.

DOGWOODS

***Flowering Dogwood** (*Cornus florida*). A favorite small tree with lovely white flowers and bright autumn color. Native, hardy and beautiful. Plant in spring. 3-4 ft., \$5.00 each; 4-5 ft., 7.50 each.

***Pink Flowering Dogwood** (*Cornus florida rubra*). A form of preceding with deep pink flowers, dwarfier and less hardy. 2-3 ft., \$6.00 each; 3-4 ft., \$8.00 each; 4-5 ft., \$12.00 each.

***Japanese Dogwood** (*Cornus kousa*). 20 ft. This oriental counterpart of our native flowering Dogwood will make a splendid flowering and small shade tree for the home grounds. Flowers come in mid-June. For a desirable and different tree, try this. 6-8 ft., B&B, \$15.00 each.

THORNS

Washington Thorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*). A Hawthorn with year-around interest and, because of its moderate size, excellent for the lawn of a small house. There is a profusion of white flowers in May. Foliage is good, lustrous and turns orange in the fall. Bright red fruits last into winter. The tree is thorny, densely branched and makes excellent hedges. Hardy. 3-4 ft., \$4.50 each; 5-6 ft., \$6.50 each.

Paul's Scarlet Thorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha pauli*). 25 ft. Tall and slender tree with double, rose-red flowers which come in late May. 5-6 ft., \$5.00 each.

***Rivers Purple Beech** (*Fagus sylvatica*). Dr. Donald Wyman, horticulturist of the Arnold Arboretum, says, "The English Beech and its varieties should be at the top of everyone's list of desirable large trees." Our purple-leaved (all-season) plants are grafted to assure the best color. 3-4 ft., potted, \$9.00 each.

Moraine Locust (Plant Pat. 836). Splendid, fast-growing shade tree. Lacy foliage that allows grass to grow beneath it. No thorns or seed pods. A clean and hardy lawn tree, adapted to cities and other difficult places. Vase-shaped when young, broadening with maturity. 6-7 ft. whips, \$6.00 each.

Shademaster Locust (Plant Pat. 1515). A new variety this year, similar in every respect to Moraine Locust (above) except that it makes a straighter tree when young. 6-8 ft., branched, \$7.50 each.

Sunburst Locust (Plant Pat. 1313). Another addition to this valuable family of trees. The outer leaves are a rich, golden yellow in color. 5-6 ft., branched, \$9.00 each.

Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*). 30 ft. This and the Laburnum are the only yellow-flowered trees which can be grown in this area. Flowers yellow in large, upright pyramidal clusters in early summer. 4-5 ft., \$5.50 each.

Golden Chain Tree (*Laburnum vossii*). 15 ft. Slender tree with long, drooping clusters of bright yellow flowers in the spring. A protected spot is recommended in Connecticut. Not hardy north. 5-6 ft., branched, \$5.00 each.

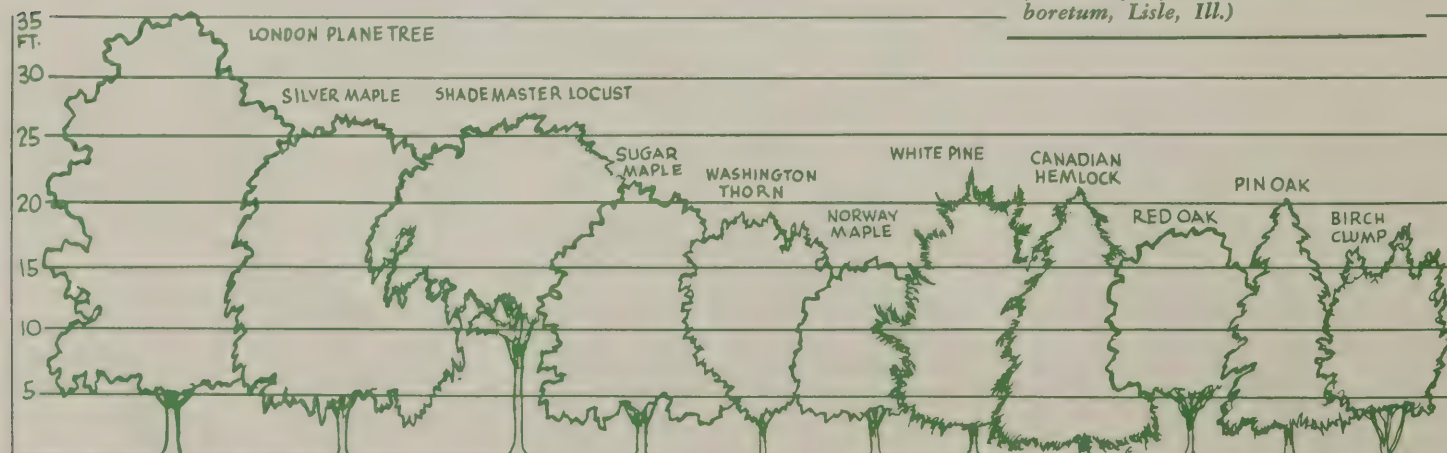
MAGNOLIAS

***Saucer Magnolia** (*Magnolia soulangeana*). 25 ft. The exotic lawn tree with huge pink and white flowers in early May. 2-3 ft., \$6.00 each; 3-4 ft., \$8.00 each.

***Black Saucer Magnolia** (*Magnolia soulangeana nigra*). This form has red-purple flowers. 3-4 ft., \$7.50 each.

***Star Magnolia** (*Magnolia stellata*). 20 ft. Branches low and densely. Fragrant, white flowers several weeks before the Saucer Magnolias bloom. 18-24 in., \$7.50 each.

This chart shows the average 10-year growth of several of the most popular trees when grown under good conditions and with good care. (Source of information—Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Ill.)



London Planetree (*Platanus acerifolia*). 80 ft. This will make a tall, wide shade tree with large, Maple-like leaves. Resistant to disease and insects, fast-growing, enduring adverse city and shore conditions, it is much used for urban planting. Flaking bark gives a grayish mottled effect. 8-10 ft., \$9.00 each.

Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra italica*). A narrow, upright, columnar tree valued for this characteristic shape and for its quick growth. Foliage turns brilliant yellow in the fall. 5-6 ft. whips, 90c each, 10 for \$7.50.

Flowering Cherry (*Prunus Kwanzan*). Large, double, deep pink flowers in spring. The tree is upright and vigorous in growth. 4-5 ft., 4.75 each.

***Weeping Japanese Cherry**. The pendent limbs are covered with a lacy pinkness in earliest spring. \$8.50 each.

Flowering Peach. See **Flowering Shrubs**, page 10

Purpleleaf Plum (*Prunus, Thundercloud*). This is a small, upright growing tree with dainty, pale pink flowers and dark red-purple foliage which stays dark throughout the summer. 4-5 ft., \$3.50 each.

Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*). A popular Oak well adapted to Connecticut. Pyramidal and relatively fast growing. The finely cut leaves have good fall color. 5 ft., \$5.50 each.

Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*). 75 ft. Broad, round topped when old, pyramidal when young. Deep, lustrous green leaves turning brilliant red in fall. 5-6 ft., \$7.50 each.

Babylon Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*). 40 ft. Long, pendulous branches droop gracefully to the ground. The trees create exquisite effects beside waterways but will thrive also in drier locations. 6-8 ft., \$3.50 each.

Solomon Weeping Willow (*Salix sepulcralis*). Similar in appearance to the Babylon Weeping Willow but it is hardier and grows faster. 5-6 ft., 2.50 each; 6-8 ft., \$3.50 each.

Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*). 25 ft. An attractive, hardy tree for lawns. Clusters of orange-scarlet berries from July until winter. Birds like the fruit. 6-8 ft., \$6.00 each.

Flowering Crabs

➤ **Almey**. 20 ft. A beautiful new variety, with large, fire-red flowers, starred white at each center. Scarlet fruits make excellent winter food for birds. Hardy. 5-6 ft., \$3.75 each.

Carmine Crab (*Malus atrosanguinea*). Brilliant carmine rose flowers. Makes a broad and spreading tree. 4-6 ft., \$3.50 each.

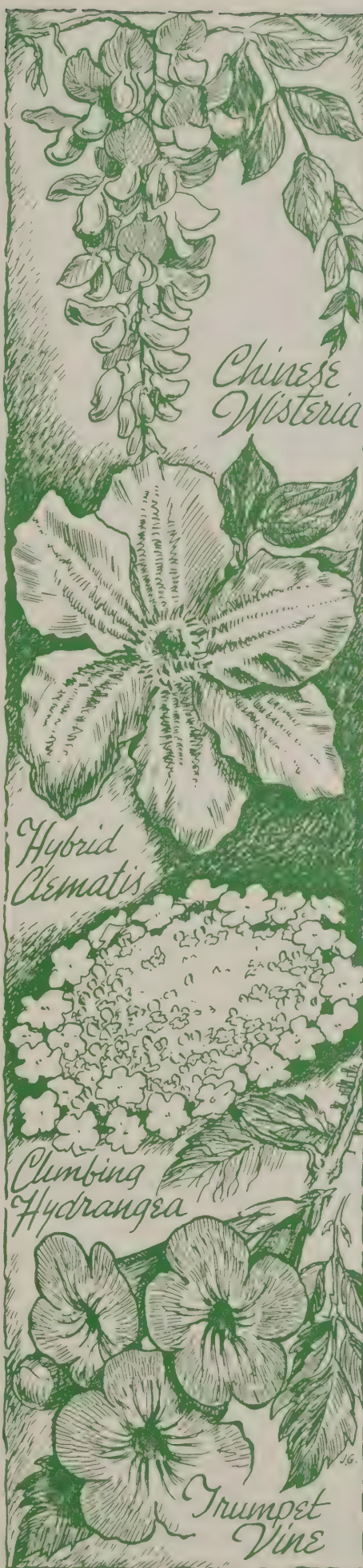
➤ **Dorothea**. The semi-double, lively pink flowers are followed by yellow fruits. 4-6 ft., \$3.50 each.

➤ **Eley Crab** (*Malus purpurea eleyi*). Wine-red flowers and fruits; splendid and showy; fruits suitable for making jelly. 5-6 ft., \$3.50 each.

➤ **Hopa Crab**. Large, rose-colored flowers; shiny orange and red fruits. 5-6 ft., \$3.50 each.

Prince Georges. Light pink, double flowers, about 2 in. across. Late. Tree grows upright and rather dense to 25 ft. 4-5 ft., \$3.50 each.

Redbud Crab (*Malus Zumi calocarpa*). Red buds, white flowers, brilliant, small red fruits lasting into winter. 4-6 ft., \$3.50 each.



Vines

Mme. Galen Trumpetvine (*H. V. Campsis tagliabiana*). 25 ft. A new and more free-flowering variety with deep orange-yellow flowers. Climbs high and blooms throughout most of the summer. \$1.50 each.

Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*). 35 ft. A vigorous vine with orange-red berries that are splendid for winter decoration. Plant in groups. 90c each.

Clematis—Named Hybrids: 6-10 ft.

Comtesse de Bouchard. A large, free-flowering variety which is close to medium pink. Potted, \$2.00 each.

Ernest Markham. Glowing, velvety red. Free-flowering all summer through September. Potted, \$2.00 each.

Jackman. Large purple flowers, 4 to 5 in. across, are freely produced all summer on this colorful, attractive and well known vine. Flowers on current season's growth. Potted, \$2.00 each.

Lanuginosa Candida. Huge white blossoms all summer and fall. Potted, \$2.00 each.

Ramona. Large lavender-blue single flowers in summer. Potted, \$2.00 each.

Paniculata (*Sweet Autumn Clematis*). 30 ft. Valued for the profuse, fragrant white flowers in late August followed by the attractive plummy seed heads. Has few, if any, diseases or insect pests. Vigorous and good. \$1.25 each.

Purpleleaf Wintercreeper (*Euonymus coloratus*). This makes a fine vine to twine up a lamp post, tree or other support. It will grow in full sun or shade. The rich, green summer foliage turns a deep red-purple in late fall and maintains this color all winter. 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

Climbing Hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*). 75 ft. Here is a rare and unusual vine, a true Hydrangea that will climb on walls, fences, chimneys or trees (without harming trees). The 6 to 10 in. clusters of white flowers are borne profusely in early summer. The serrate foliage is lustrous and beautiful throughout the season. \$3.75 each.

Winter Jasmine (*Jasminum nudiflorum*). Bright yellow flowers in earliest spring and exceptionally good foliage. Excellent to plant atop a wall where its graceful branches can droop. Severely cut back, it makes an excellent small shrub. \$2.00 each.

Everblooming Honeysuckle (*Lonicera heckrotti*). Rose-coral trumpets lined with gold. Blooms from May until frost and can be trained as a shrub, hedge, vine or ground cover. \$1.50 each.

Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica halliana*). An old favorite for its fragrance and dark, semi-evergreen leaves. Yellow and white flowers. 60c each, 10 for \$4.50.

Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*). 40 ft. Five-parted leaves turn crimson in the fall. Rapid growing for fences, rocky slopes and banks. Blue-black berries, which the birds like, follow. 90c each.

Boston Ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*). 60 ft. Ideal to use in cities, not fussy about soil, not troubled by pests nor injured by smoke or dirt. Glossy, dark green leaves, red in fall, make a perfect cover for brick or stone. 90c each.

Silver Lace Vine (*Polygonum auberti*). This is a rapid-growing vine for a dense screen in sun or shade. It has masses of foamy white flowers in late summer. Hardy. \$1.25 each.

Chinese Wisteria. 25 ft. Drooping clusters of lavender flowers in May. Grows rapidly. \$1.50 each.

Standard Fruit Trees

APPLE TREES

- Baldwin.** Favorite winter Apple for all uses. Large, bright red; crisp and juicy.
- Cortland.** Large, dark red, white-fleshed McIntosh type. A popular kind for home and orchard planting. Ripens in October.
- Delicious.** Large, solid, dark red. High quality. Splendid keeper. Fine winter eating Apple.
- Early McIntosh.** August ripening. Like McIntosh in texture, flavor and appearance.
- Galbraith Baldwin.** A new, all-red type of the favorite hardy, tasty winter Apple.
- Macoun.** A late McIntosh. Dark red, white flesh with a superb flavor. Popular winter Apple.
- McIntosh Red.** Dark red, white, juicy flesh. A favorite in northeastern orchards. September.
- Red Gravenstein.** The earliest ripening and one of the best Apples for the home garden. Excellent for either eating or cooking. August-September.
- Red Spy.** Red form of the splendid Northern Spy. Winter.
- Rhode Island Greening.** Large, yellow-green highly-flavored, keeps late. An unexcelled winter cooking Apple.
- Roxbury Russet.** Yellow-green overspread with russet. An old favorite which keeps well.
- Yellow Delicious.** Splendid eating Apple for late fall and winter. Bears young and heavily.

2-YEAR APPLE TREES

11/16 in. and up, 5-7 ft.

1 to 10, \$2.50 each; 10 to 50, \$2.00 each, (In bundles of 10 or more of a kind).

Write for prices if interested in larger quantities.

PEAR TREES

Prices of Pears except Beurre Bosc: 2 yr., 11/16 in. diameter, 5-6 ft. high, \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per bundle of 10 of one kind

Bartlett. Most popular Pear for home and market use; fine quality, rich flavor. Ripens in September.

Beurre Bosc. Very large, deep yellow, overspread with russet. Unsurpassed in quality and flavor. October and November. 2 yr., 9/16 in. diameter. \$2.00 each, \$18.50 per bundle of 10.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, red blushed; good quality; the earliest Pear. Ripens in late August.

Seckel. Small, round, russet Pears. Sweet and of finest quality. Trees productive and hardy. October.

CHERRY TREES

Cherries are probably the most difficult of all fruit trees to transplant and establish. Because this is so, these trees are sold on a non-guarantee basis only.

Black Tartarian. Sweet. Purplish black with splendid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. A favorite.

Montmorency. Sour. Large, light red. Mid-season. Tree comes into bearing young. Productive.

Napoleon. Large, light yellow with red cheek. Juicy and sweet. Early.

Schmidt's. Very large, dark Cherry. Sweet, rich flavor. Vigorous grower. Hardy. Late.

Cherry prices: 11/16 in. diameter, \$2.75 ea.

PEACH TREES

Ripening periods stated are for average conditions in Connecticut.

9/16 in. diameter, 4-5 ft. high, \$1.75 each, \$15.00 per bundle of 10 of one kind, \$85.00 per 100, except where noted

Belle of Georgia. An old, reliable, white-fleshed Peach. Red cheeks. Ripens in late August.

Elberta. The standard commercial Peach. Large, yellow with red cheek. Freestone. Ripens in early September.

Golden Jubilee. Large, yellow, red blushed. Fine flavor. Freestone. Mid-August.

Hale Haven. Large, round, yellow Peach of excellent quality. High color. Freestone. Ripens after Golden Jubilee and before Elberta. Heavy bearer.

J. H. Hale. Very large, yellow with red cheek. Freestone. Ripens early September; fine quality and flavor. This variety needs another variety for pollination.

Red Haven. An excellent early yellow Peach. Skin smooth and a bright red. Freestone. Flesh firm, sweet and delicious.

Summerlong. (Plant Pat. 1503). Ripens fruit from late July through mid-September. These are medium size, freestone, of excellent quality. This long-bearing season makes it ideal for the home garden. \$2.95 each.

PLUM TREES

Abundance. Red cheeks, yellow flesh. Juicy. August.

Burbank. Amber suffused with red. Late summer.

Reine Claude. An improved Green Gage. The large, pale yellow-green fruit is juicy and rich in flavor. Late September.

Santa Rosa. Large, dark red Plums. Flesh is red, juicy and of good quality.

Stanley. Purple Prune. Sweet yellow flesh.

Yakima. Very large, deep red fruit of a spicy aromatic flavor. Vigorous grower. 2 year, 11/16 in. diameter, \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per bundle of 10 of one variety

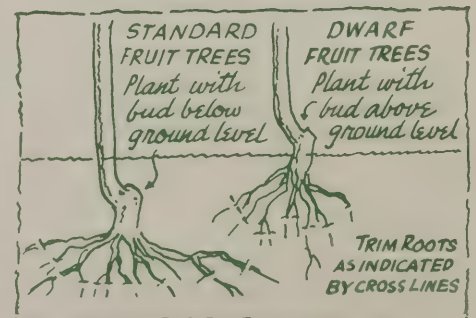
NUT TREES

CHINESE CHESTNUT

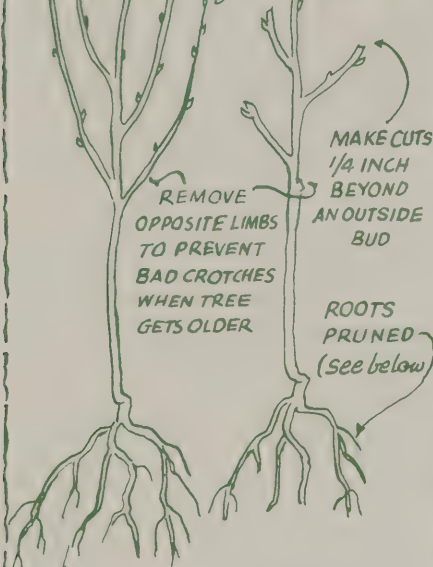
Tall, (50-60 feet at maturity), sturdy, fast-growing and blight-resistant trees. Splendid for shade as well as for large, sweet nuts. As cross-fertilization is required for nut production, plant two or more trees. Provide a sunny place with rich, deep soil. These trees are about as hardy as Peach. 2 yr. seedlings. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Carpathian Walnut. The hardiest variety of English Walnut. Has withstood temperatures of -40 degrees F. in its native Poland. 18-24 in., \$3.75 each.

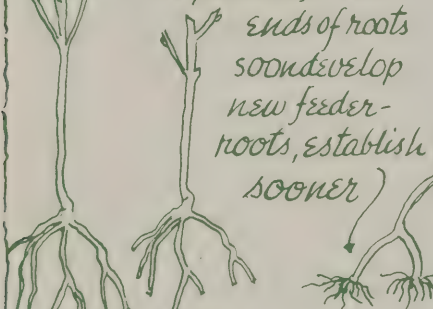
STANDARD OR DWARF?



Left, Apple tree as purchased. Below, same tree properly pruned for planting



Left, Peach tree as purchased. Below, heavily pruned for planting. Note light root-pruning. Cut ends of roots soon develop new feeder-roots, establish sooner



An inch or two of coarse, sandy soil allows water to enter soil easily

1/3 LOAM
1/3 PEAT
1/3 SAND

Dip roots in Rapid-Grow solution and plant on mound to keep roots in a natural position

To have your plants produce much sooner Be a bold and fearless pruner. When you are timid, plants stagnate and often death will be their fate!

Dwarf Fruit Trees

TAKE LITTLE SPACE, EASY TO
SPRAY, PRUNE AND HARVEST

We are often asked about the size of the fruit on dwarf and semi-dwarf trees. In every respect, size, quality and color, they are identical with those grown on full-sized trees . . . only the trees are smaller and easier to care for.

SEMI-DWARF APPLE TREES

These grow about 15 feet tall and begin to bear three or four years after planting under average conditions. For descriptions of varieties, see Apple Trees.

2 year, \$3.50 each

Delicious McIntosh Red Yellow Delicious

FULL DWARF APPLE TREES

These are grown on Malling IX rootstocks. The trees grow about 9 to 10 feet tall, and usually bear the second year after transplanting. These little trees are shallow-rooted and should be staked.

2 year, \$3.50 each

Cortland McIntosh Red

Delicious Northern Spy

Yellow Delicious

DWARF PEAR TREES

These are budded on Quince rootstocks and will grow about 10 feet tall, usually bearing the second year after transplanting.

2 year trees, \$3.50 each

Bartlett Clapp's Favorite

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large, greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted, juicy and of fine flavor. Productive. October to December.

DWARF PEACH TREES

Imagine a little Peach tree, 9 feet tall, heavily loaded with luscious, ripe fruit. Budded on Prunus tomentosa roots.

2 year trees, \$3.50 each

Elberta Hale Haven Red Haven

APRICOT

7/16 in. diameter, 3 ft., \$1.75 each

Early Golden. Smooth skin, pale orange in color; medium to large in size with fine flavor.

QUINCE

Orange. Bright golden yellow. Large, rounded fruits with splendid flavor. Fine for preserves and jelly. October. Trees are dwarf and bear when young. 2 year, \$3.00 each.



Home-made green apple pies in July, the juice on your chin from a tree-ripened peach in August, grapes cold and ripe and fresh from the vines in September can never be matched by any you buy at the corner grocery. Added to this is the personal satisfaction of having produced them . . . your fruit from the land which is yours. But, like vegetables, flowers, in fact anything you grow, they will require special care and, more than most, special timing of this care.

PLANTING

Plant as early in the spring as possible in good, loamy, well-drained soil. If your soil isn't good, make it good. Prune properly and plant properly (see opposite page). If rabbits and field mice are in your neighborhood, it is well to protect the tree up to the lowest branches with tree wrap or hardware cloth to prevent girdling. This should be done before September.

FEEDING

After the trees are planted, a surface feeding with a lawn fertilizer or 5-10-5 used as directed on the bag is recommended. Annual feeding in early spring as they become established is important.

SPRAYING

The trees you buy from us this spring will need no dormant spray, but it is well to protect those you have planted previously. We have a Dormant Spray Kit containing Volk and Orthorix (\$1.98) for this purpose and this should be applied as the buds start to swell but before green leaves show. In the next Bulletin, to come out in mid-April, we will have a spray chart covering other sprayings needed for all commonly grown fruits.

Be sure your name is on our mailing list to get your copy. If this catalog was addressed to "Boxholder" rather than to your name, you should sign our register when you are in or drop us a card.

★ ★ ★

A customer tells me about the Great Dane puppy he bought for his son. Seems the boy and a couple of his friends spent the best part of the day building a doghouse for the new arrival which within a few months was smaller than the dog. By the way, how big do *you* dig your planting holes?

★ ★ ★

If you are puzzled as to a means of getting an accurate circular hole in which to plant that small lawn tree you will soon buy from us, may I suggest that there will be a definite surplus of unemployed hula hoops this spring?

SELECTION OF FRUIT TREES

Your first consideration in selecting fruit trees is to choose the variety you like best. A second and important consideration is to have them highly productive of the best quality fruit. Many trees are self-fruitful, i.e., will bear fruit when planted alone. Others will need pollinizers for fruit production. The following lists will help you choose at planting time rather than be disappointed later.

Self fruitful. These produce fruit when planted alone: sour cherries, grapes, apricots, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants and all peaches on our list except J. H. Hale, which needs another variety for fruiting.

Blueberries need a pollinizer, any other variety.

Pears need a pollinizer, any other variety, except that Bartlett and Seckel are sterile to each other's pollen. Any other variety will pollinize or both.

Sweet Cherries need pollinizing, any other sweet variety on our list. Sour and sweet varieties are not suitable pollinizers for each other.

Plums need a pollinizer. These are divided into two groups, European and Oriental. Plants within either group are fruitful to each other's pollen. For example, Abundance, Burbank and Santa Rosa (Oriental plums) will pollinize each other. Reine Claude, Stanley and Yakima (European plums) will pollinize each other, and plums should be selected within either of these groups, never across group lines. The European group is partially self-fruitful and may be planted alone with fair results. This is not true of the Oriental group.

Apples. The apples in our list come under the three following headings:

1. **Self fruitful** (will bear when planted alone). Baldwin.
2. **Self unfruitful.** Another pollinizer is needed, any other variety in our list except Baldwin and Gravenstein, which are triploid varieties and have pollen which is infertile with the diploid varieties.
3. **Incompatible.** Cortland and Early McIntosh are incompatible and should not be selected as pollinizers for each other. They will pollinize other varieties, however. Any variety on our list, except Baldwin and Gravenstein, will serve as a pollinizer for them.

Suitable Distances for Planting

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Apples, Standard | 30 to 40 feet |
| Apples, Full Dwarf | 8 to 10 feet |
| Apples, Semi-Dwarf | 20 to 25 feet |
| Pears, Standard | 18 to 20 feet |
| Pears, Dwarf | 10 feet |
| Peaches | 16 to 18 feet |
| Cherries, Sweet | 16 to 20 feet |
| Cherries, Sour | 15 to 18 feet |
| Plums | 16 to 20 feet |
| Quinces | 10 to 12 feet |
| Grapes | 8 to 10 feet |
| Currants | 3 to 4 feet |
| Raspberries, Red | 3 to 4 feet |
| Raspberries, Black | 4 to 5 feet |
| Blackberries | 4 to 6 feet |
| Strawberries, Rows | 1 by 3½ feet |
| Strawberries, in Beds | 1½ by 1½ feet |
| Asparagus, in Beds | 1 by 1½ feet |
| Asparagus, in Field | 1 by 4 feet |

Small Fruits and Plants

RED RASPBERRIES

➤ **Indian Summer.** A splendid, everbearing red Raspberry. Delicious flavor. Grand kind for home gardens; heavy crops in June with second crop in the fall. Selected 1 yr. plants.

➤ **Latham.** Bright red, large, round and firm. Plants are strong, hardy, disease resistant; yield heavily. The leading red Raspberry. Selected 1 yr. plants.

➤ **Taylor.** Berries are large, conic, bright red, firm, of excellent quality and ripen just ahead of Latham. Plants are tall and vigorous.

Above varieties: 10 of one kind, \$2.00
30 of one kind, \$4.80
100 of one kind, \$12.00

➤ **September.** A new, summer and fall fruiting red Raspberry. Berries are bright red, large and of good quality. In early September the second crop begins and continues until frost ends it. 10 for \$2.50, 30 for \$6.00, 100 for \$15.00.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

➤ **Morrison.** New. Extra large, glossy berries. Sturdy, disease-resistant and a heavy bearer. 10 for \$2.00, 30 for \$4.80, 100 for \$12.00.

Planting note for Black and Red Raspberries
Be sure to cut the canes back within a few inches of the ground immediately after planting in the spring.

EBONY KING BLACKBERRY

➤ **Ebony King.** A sensational, new, hardy, upright Blackberry. Berries are large, jet black and delicious. Ripen in July. 1 yr. plants: 5 for \$1.50, 30 for \$7.50.

GRAPES

➤ **Caco.** Red Mid-season
➤ **Concord.** Blue Mid-season
➤ **Niagara.** White Mid-season

2 yr., No. 1, 60c each; 10 of one kind, \$5.00

➤ **Interlaken Seedless.** Reserve a special place in your garden for this new, seedless Grape. The earliest of all Grapes to ripen. Its amber-colored, tasty fruits are ready in the last two weeks of August. \$1.50 each.

➤ **Steuben.** Another of the new Grapes (see Interlaken above) which have proven hardy to 20° below zero. Thus one has large clusters of deepest blue-black Grapes. Ripen earlier than Concord and keep longer. \$1.50 each.

➤ **Seneca.** Sweet, white Grape of the California type, ripening in early September. Vine is vigorous and productive. A delicious Grape for desserts. \$1.00 each.

BLUEBERRIES

Giant fruited, cultivated blueberries in selected, modern varieties. More than one kind is needed for cross-pollination and fruit production.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES OF FRUITING AGE:

Strong, transplanted, 3 year plants,
\$1.75 each, 3 for \$4.50, 6 for \$9.00,
12 for \$15.00, except where noted

➤ **Berkeley.** Mid-season. Light blue. Very large berries. A new variety.

➤ **Blue Ray.** Large-berried, mid-season variety ripening just ahead of Jersey.

➤ **Coville.** The latest of these Blueberries often ripens fruit well into late August. Large and flavorful.

➤ **Jersey.** A heavy producer of large berries, which keep well. Mid-season to late. Plants vigorous.

➤ **Weymouth.** Early. Fine producer of rich, blue fruits. This has become very popular with commercial growers since its origination in 1942.

Two Superior Newer Varieties. 3 year plants, \$1.95 each

➤ **Herbert.** Ripens its large, deep blue berries over a long period from mid-season to late.

➤ **Ivanhoe.** A heavy producer of large, tasty berries. Early to mid-season.

red rich
EVERBEARING

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY
(Plant Patent 993)

A sensational, everbearing Strawberry. Firm, deep red, sweet berries are prized for freezing and preserving as the rich color, flavor and firmness are kept well. Yields abundantly. All orders for Red Rich Strawberry plants will be sent by parcel post paid directly to you from grower in Indiana. 12 for \$2.95, 25 for \$5.00, 50 for \$8.50, 100 for \$15.00.

ASPARAGUS

Garden Fresh Asparagus Tastes Better
Mary Washington. Rust resistant. Recognized as a leading variety. Asparagus will grow in any garden soil but to produce the largest, most tender stalks the soil must be rich and well fertilized. Strong 1 yr. roots, 25 for \$1.75, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$5.00.

Horse Radish. Thoroughly perennial in rich, well-drained soil. Whole roots. \$.20 each.

RED RHUBARB

An Early Spring Delicacy

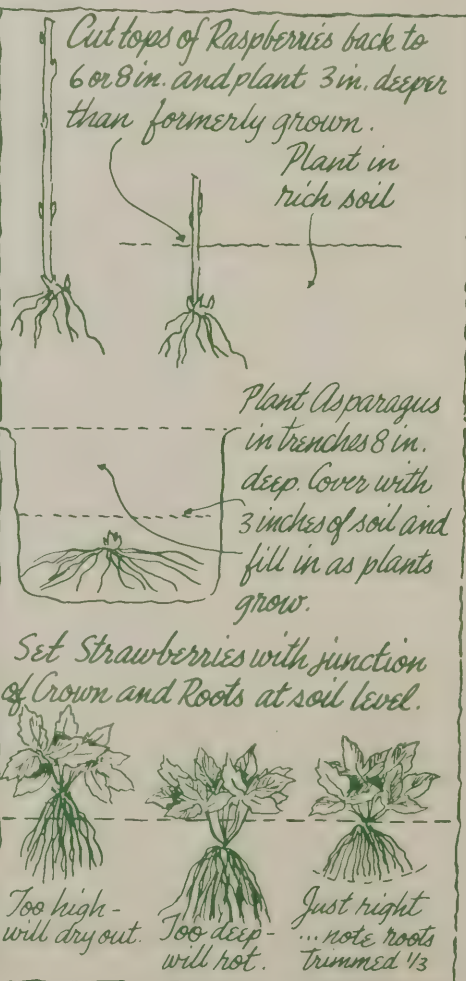
MacDonald. Considered the finest of the new, red Rhubarbs. Excellent quality and flavor, less tart than older kinds. Hardy, of Canadian origin and quick to grow. \$1.25 each.

Growing Notes

Raspberries, grapes and rhubarb all require a soil which is well drained and filled with organic matter to do their best. They also need heavy feeding with a well balanced fertilizer in early April each year. At planting time cow manure and superphosphate worked into the soil before planting will start them off well. Clean cultivation to keep competitive weeds in check is advisable.

Blueberries can be planted in wetter, heavier soils than the plants mentioned above, provided the soil around the roots is mixed with organic material and sand to promote the aeration and water retention needed. Hollytone fertilizer may be mixed with this soil at planting time and Evergreen Food used on established plantings. Both of these maintain the soil acidity demanded by these plants.

The rest of the plants in this section will grow in any good, well-drained, garden soil.



Barnes Garden Aids

All items listed in this section are offered for sale at the nursery only . . . not by mail. We believe that the prices shown will be firm throughout this season but reserve the right to change, if necessary.

FERTILIZERS

(High Analysis)

LAWNS AND TREES

BORDENS "38". High analysis nitrogen, slow, steady feeding. 1 lb. \$1.00; 5 lb., \$3.25.

TURF BUILDER (Scotts). 2,500 sq. ft., \$2.95; 5,000 sq. ft., \$4.75; 5,000 sq. ft. size, 2 for \$8.95, 10 for \$39.90.

TURF AND TREE (Hubbard-Hall). 10-6-4. 50 lb., \$4.25, 10 for \$39.50.

SHRUBS, FLOWERS, BULBS, VEGETABLES

PLANT FOOD (Hubbard-Hall). 5-10-5. 5 lb., 65c; 10 lb., \$1.15; 25 lb., \$1.90; 50 lbs., \$3.15.

EVERGREENS

EVERGREEN FOOD (Hubbard-Hall). 4-10-4. In addition to the food, it contains iron-sulphate to maintain the proper acidity for these plants. 5 lb., 80c; 10 lb., \$1.45; 25 lb., \$2.25; 50 lb., \$3.75.

ROSES

ROSE FOOD (Hubbard-Hall). 7-10-5. Properly balanced, all-season food for the Queen of Flowers. 5 lb., 80c; 10 lb., \$1.50; 25 lb., \$2.60; 50 lb., \$4.35.

CYANAMID. Weeds and feeds asparagus beds. Also used for new lawns and in compost making. 10 lb., \$1.85; 25 lb., \$3.75.

SUPERPHOSPHATE (20% Phosphoric Acid). Promotes flowering and fruiting of reluctant plants. 5 lb., 75c.

MURIATE OF POTASH. (60% Potash). Promotes sturdy stems. Used for increasing starch content and growth in root crops. 5 lb., 85c.

RAPID-GRO. 23-21-17. A quick-acting, non-burning, water-soluble fertilizer for general garden and house plant use. 8 oz. (makes 15 gallons of fertilizer), 75c; 1 lb., \$1.30; 2 lb., \$2.50; 5 lb., \$4.75.

FERTILIZERS

(Organic)

AGRINITE. 25 lb., 2.00, 50 lb., \$3.40.

BONE MEAL. 2-23-0. Fine for bulbs. Promotes strong root growth. 5 lb., 75c; 10 lb., \$1.35; 25 lb., \$2.50; 50 lb., \$4.50.

COTTONSEED MEAL. 6% nitrogen. Slow-feeding, ideal for broad-leaved evergreens. Can be mixed with soil at planting time. 4 lb., 85c.

COW MANURE (Bovung). Dehydrated, weed-free. 25 lb., \$1.65; 50 lb., \$2.85.

GARDENURE. Cow manure compost from the Chicago stockyard. 50 lb., \$3.35.

HOLLYTONE. An organic formula for Evergreens. May be mixed safely with the soil at planting time. 10 lb., \$1.65; 25 lb., \$2.95.

GROWTH STIMULATORS

ROOTONE. Plant hormones that stimulate root growth on cuttings and control soil-borne diseases. 1/4 oz. package, 35c.

TRANSPLANTONE. Reduces wilting and stimulates quick growth and establishment of newly moved plants. 1/2 oz. package, 35c.

CHELATED IRON SEQUESTRENE. If the leaves of your plants are yellow with prominent green midribs and veins, it is probably iron deficiency. This form of iron is quickly available to restore the deep, rich green which is a sign of health. 4 oz., \$1.19.

COMPO COMPOST MAKER. Added to your waste vegetable matter, it promotes bacterial activity to break it down into compost in a fraction of the time normally required. 7 1/2 lb., \$1.25.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE. Changes sweet soil to acid soil for the plants which need it, particularly the evergreens. 5 lb., 80c.

LIME. Conklin's Ground Limestone. Soil sweetener needed especially for Kentucky Bluegrass, Lilacs, Delphiniums and certain vegetables. 50 lb., 75c. Hydrated Lime - as above. 38 oz., 29c, 5 lb., 40c.

WEED KILLERS

In using the following preparations, it is most important to follow directions carefully to prevent unwanted injury to other plants.

AMMATE. Kills all plants. Used to rid walks and drives of unwanted weeds or to spray on the leaves of Poison Ivy. Will not sterilize the soil for any length of time. 2 lb., \$1.35.

CRAIG HERBICIDE. Pre-emergence treatment for weeds. 4 oz., \$1.50; 2 lb., \$6.00.

DIMET (Liquid Sodar). Crab grass killer. Will not injure lawn grasses when used as directed. 5,000 sq. ft., \$2.75; 10,000 sq. ft., \$4.95.

CRABGRASS KILLER (Ortho). Will not harm lawn grasses. Pint, \$2.29; quart, \$3.98.

IVY-KILL. Leaf-applied hormone which is absorbed by the plants, killing the stems and roots. Jar, \$1.50.

WEED-B-GON (Ortho). A liquid killer of broad-leaved lawn weeds such as dandelions, plantains, etc. 8 oz., \$1.19; pt., \$1.69; qt., \$2.98.

SCOTTS 4-X-D. Broadleaf weed eradicator in lawns. Shaker can (Touch), 89c; 2,500 sq. ft., \$1.95; 5,000 sq. ft., \$3.75; 10 5,000 sq. ft. bags, \$33.00.

SWEP. Special purpose chickweed killer. 4 lbs., \$3.29.

SCOTTS CRABGRASS KILLERS

HALTS (Spring Use). Applied before the crabgrass seeds germinate (1st spring mowing), it kills them as they emerge. Also controls lawn insects. 1,000 sq. ft., \$4.95; 2,500 sq. ft., \$9.95.

SCUTL (Early Summer Use). Use from time crabgrass seeds start to germinate to July 1. 2,500 sq. ft., \$1.95; 5,000 sq. ft., \$3.25; 10 5,000 sq. ft., \$28.00.

CLOUT (Late Summer Use). After July 1 until seeds start to form. A rugged killer to go after crabgrass gets tough. Shaker can, 89c; 2,500 sq. ft., \$3.95; 5,000 sq. ft., \$6.95.

KANSEL (Scotts). Clover eradicator. If you like the look of an all-grass lawn, this will eliminate the clover and sorrel. Shaker can, 89c; 2,500 sq. ft., \$2.95; 5,000 sq. ft., \$4.95.

BONUS (Scotts). Formerly called Weed and Feed, this is a broad-leaf weed killer with a built-in fertilizer, or is it the other way around? In any event, it does two essential jobs at once. 1,000 sq. ft., \$1.95; 2,500 sq. ft., \$3.45; 5,000 sq. ft., \$5.95; 10 5,000 sq. ft. bags, \$52.50.

GARDEN TOOLS

We have a wide selection of garden tools including Spades, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Cultivators, Trowels, Asparagus Knives, Hedge Shears, Grass Shears, Pruning Shears, Lopping Shears, Grass Hooks and others, including the popular Scott line of Spreaders.

LAWN AND GARDEN SEED

A complete range of lawn and grass seed from Scotts, and Harts and in the familiar Hart Seed racks a wide selection of the best flower and vegetable seeds, including many All-America Winners. For people who wish to start seeds indoors, we will have these racks set up in the office in advance of the outdoor planting season.

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

ORTHORIX. Dormant type Lime Sulphur for scale and overwintering insects. 1 pt., \$1.19.

VOLK (Ortho). A dormant and summer oil spray for control of scale and sucking insects. 1 pt., 79c; 1 qt., \$1.49.

AT *Barnes* IT'S NAMES YOU KNOW

HH Hubbard Hall

Borden's 38

ORTHO

BACCTO PEAT

Mac-Pak

nichols RUSTPROOF ALUMINUM grass stop

PLANT HART'S SEEDS

SUPPLEX

WILT-PRUF

Terra-Lite BRAND VERNICULITE

DU PONT

RAPID-GRO The Original Liquid Plant Food

TRUE TEMPER THE RIGHT FOOD FOR THE RIGHT JOB

BULLETIN

If the literally astronomical figures of the space age or even governmental expenditures have you agog, consider a teaspoonful of good garden soil which, scientists say, has 5,000,000,000 living organisms within its confines. Perhaps a million or so of them are either harmful or not beneficial. But most of them are your garden assistants which will work harder for you if you pay them with added organic matter, fertilizer and cultivation. It's a strange, busy, only partially explored world there, under your feet. If you should drive by our nursery most any business day this summer you will probably see men cultivating and hoeing, stimulating these friendly bacteria into growth which is translated into plant growth to give you just about the best plants you can find any where. You use them, too!

★ ★ ★

The proper place for any plant is in the ground. As a home gardener, I know that at times both you and I are apt to leave newly acquired plants around for a while before planting. This is not good but at times may be unavoidable. Here are some do's and don'ts about this interim handling:

Balled and burlapped evergreens or container-grown plants are best placed in a shady, outdoor spot protected from a sweep of wind and, if dry weather comes, watered thoroughly once a week. This is better than putting them in a garage, cellar or other enclosure.

Bare rooted plants with damp packing on the roots which are to be planted within 3 days or less may be given the same treatment. If they are to be held longer it is best to remove the root wrapping and heel them into a trench.

Bulbs should be kept in a dark, cool place. An unheated cellar or shed, for example.

As you store them away, make a mental note to yourself to plant them as promptly as possible. For every good spring day is a growing day for plants that are in the ground.

FRONT PAGE PLANTING COST

\$363.33

or about one-seventh the cost of one of the new 1959 low-priced cars. Unlike the car, your planting will increase in value over the years, starting with the year you plant. Why not make it 1959?

Why not?

Some of you have planted spring flowering bulbs for the first time and about the time you get this bulletin you will be tempted to call us up and tell us about your narcissus, tulips and other plants which are pushing up leaves and buds through the dull, cold, gray earth about them. And you will ask us what to do. Over the past twenty years I have used a hackneyed but practical answer: "Don't step on them!"

★ ★ ★

Just what triggers plants into growth is only partially known. In the case of these bulbs, it is probably the increased amount of light, for the ground is often solid with frost at their roots when the top growth

starts. At the other extreme are the Flowering Quince, Rose of Sharon and a few other shrubs and trees which are annoyingly slow to start into visible growth, especially the year they are planted. If you buy either of these plants this spring or if you have any others which are slow in starting, there is one reassuring test you can make. With your thumbnail or a knife cut a slight way into the bark. On most plants, this inner bark will be green or, in the case of the Purple Leaf Plum and some Crab Apples a bright purplish-red if the tree is in good living condition. Muddy brown or dull gray inner bark indicates difficulty. Another test is to grasp a dead twig firmly in one hand and a limb of the plant you are testing in the other. The live growth will be noticeably colder.

★ ★ ★

Another form of delayed dormancy is common with roses. For example, you may plant six bushes of the new Pink Peace and several of them may start into active growth immediately. Others may not. If you have planted them and cared for them as described on the rose pages, you need only be patient.

★ ★ ★

Most of the paragraphs above have a common denominator. They are among problems which are most apt to worry our customers each spring. If you are a new customer of ours, we hope we have saved you a bit of apprehension by answering them in advance.

★ ★ ★

A friend of the family was chairwoman of a church plant sale. When we asked her how it went, she replied, "Quite heavenly; many we expected to see there, were not there!"

★ ★ ★

If you used salt or other chemical compounds to melt the snow on your walks and driveway it may cause the grass along these areas to grow poorly. Hosing down such areas and feeding them a bit heavier as the snow goes should help.

★ ★ ★

If, of necessity, you must set plants in deep shade, remember that any white wall which reflects light into the area will give the plants a better opportunity to do well in such a difficult place.

★ ★ ★

Every so often someone who has just returned from abroad tells me how wonderful the gardens are there. It's usually England, a country which I have often wished I could visit in May . . . without, I might add, much hope that I ever shall. To overcome the frustrations stimulated by such reminders is not easy. This winter, though, I found a paragraph in the writing of Ernest H. (Chinese) Wilson which I shall read whenever English gardens beckon: Here it is:—

"In the wood and copses of the eastern United States there is no more lovely tree than the Flowering Dogwood, the envy and despair of English gardeners. One spring it was my privilege to walk around the Arnold Arboretum with Sir Hubert Maxwell, distinguished by the charm of his writings on plants and gardens. Said Sir Hubert, 'Give me your Dogwood, the rest you may keep!' But he knew full well that this was impossible, for since 1730 this Dogwood has been known in England where all efforts to grow it have been unavailing."

. . . and when the 23 Dogwoods around my front yard are covered with white and pink loveliness, perhaps you'll pardon me if I smile.



BULBS and PERENNIALS

DAHLIAS

DECORATIVE TYPES. White, yellow, purple, pink, red and orange. Bag (3 tubers of one color), 75c each.

CANNAS

The old-time bronze or green-leaved bedding favorites. The following named varieties are always popular. Bag (3 of one kind), 65c each.

CITY OF PORTLAND. Deep pink, green foliage.

RED KING HUMBERT. Bronze leaves. Bright red flowers.

RICHARD WALLACE. Canary yellow flowers, green foliage.

THE PRESIDENT. Green foliage. Large, scarlet flowers.

LILIES

GOLD BANDED LILY. Broad white petals with gold bands at the center. Fragrant and good. August flowering. Bag (3 bulbs), \$1.35 each.

MID-CENTURY LILIES. Mixed varieties in shades of yellow and orange with outward or upward facing flowers. June-July flowering. Bag (3 bulbs), \$1.50.

REGAL LILY. Similar in shape to the Easter Lily. White with the outside of the flower deep mulberry-rose in color. Always popular. June. 50c each.

RUBRUM LILY. The best-loved of all the hardy garden Lilies we offer. Soft rose and white with deeper rose bands at the center, spotted deep maroon. August and September. Bag (3 bulbs), \$1.35 each.

OLYMPIC HYBRID LILIES. Similar to Regal Lily, with much larger flowers. White tinted with pink and rose. June. Bag (3 bulbs), \$1.75 each.

HARDY AMARYLLIS

The vigorous spring foliage disappears, to be followed by tall stalks crowned with clusters of soft watermelon-pink flowers in mid-summer. Bag (3 bulbs) \$1.00 each.

GLADIOLUS

ELIZABETH THE QUEEN. One of the best of the medium lavender varieties.

FRIENDSHIP. Ruffled rose pink with white throat. Early.

GOLD. The rich, golden-yellow flowers are beautifully ruffled.

HARRISBURGER. Brilliant deep red.

MT. INDEX. Often 7 or 8 florets open at a time on this superb white variety.

SANS SOUCI. Brilliant fiery red.

SPIC & SPAN Deep pink flowers of exhibition size.

SUMMER QUEEN. Salmon pink.

Any of the above varieties,
Bag (10 corms) 75c each, 3 bags for \$1.95,
10 bags for \$5.95

BARNES ECONOMY GLAD MIXTURE.

A superb mixture of many colors for the low, low price of 25 (one package) for \$1.25, 4 pkgs. for \$4.95.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

This improved strain has large flowers but is just as fragrant as those grandma grew. Ideal for that difficult shady spot. Bag (10 pips), 97c each.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Tops for summer-long color in the shade. We have the double camelia-flowered type in crimson, orange, pink, scarlet, white, yellow and mixed. Your choice. Bag (5 bulbs) 75c each, 5 bags (25 bulbs) \$3.75.

HANGING BASKET BEGONIAS

Many of our customers asked for these. Excellent for porches, window boxes in hanging baskets or pots or wherever there is a shady spot. The fully double, rose-like blooms are borne on drooping vines all summer long. For early bloom, start in pots indoors as with other Tuberous Begonias, planting outside after danger of frost. Feed with Rapid-Gro every 2 to 3 weeks for continued heavy blooming. Orange, pink, scarlet and yellow. Bag of 3 bulbs, 90c.

CALLAS

These plants do best in partial shade with plenty of moisture. Plant 12-18 in. apart. Store bulbs during winter.

GOLDEN CALLA. Bag of 2 for \$1.00.

PINK CALLA. Plain leaves and delicate pink flowers. Bag of 2 for \$1.20.

WHITE CALLA. Taller growing and somewhat larger flowers than the pink and yellow varieties. Bag of 2 for \$1.49.

BLEEDING HEART

The delicate foliage and graceful branches with their pendent pink and white hearts are always popular. Pot plants, \$1.25 each.

PEONIES

Established plants will outlive nearly any other perennial. Eyes should not be planted over 2 inches below the surface. Deeper planting may result in no blooms. Pot plants in the following highly rated varieties. \$1.25 each.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Warm white.

KARL ROSENFELD. Glowing crimson.

M. JULES ELIE. Deep pink.

TOURANGELLE. A creamy blend of soft pink and coffee tints.

ORIENTAL POPPIES. Giant, vivid-colored flowers in late spring and early summer. Like rich, well-drained soil and full sun. Strong pot plants of these newer named varieties. \$1.00 each.

COWIGAN. A vibrant red to liven the garden.

INDIAN CHIEF Deep, almost mahogany red.

WATERMELON. The name suggests the rich, satiny pink color.



Buying a new lamp post? If you are, remember that vines will not grow either easily or well on a metal post which absorbs and holds the heat. Wooden posts are far better in this respect and they have another advantage. Short lengths of small-diameter dowels inserted into them at random will help hold the vines in place. Smaller growing vines with a long flowering season, such as the Hybrid Clematis, are ideal for this purpose.

All mail orders require the minimum mailing charge, 50c. Please order in units as specified. Lilies must be planted as early as possible. Dormant Lily bulbs should be planted by mid-April and will not be available later.

Many of our customers have asked us in the past if there is any general garden book which the home owner will find useful. Originally published in 1939, "America's Garden Book", by the Bush-Borwns, has been newly revised and published this winter. In its pages is included a vast amount of information, also diagrams and pictures where these are essential. Within its over 30 chapters, it includes practical articles on Outdoor Gardening, House and Greenhouse Growing. The whole is very well cataloged (nearly 50 pages of index) for quick and easy reference. We have a limited number of these now available in the office at \$7.95 each.



If you have well-established plants which are growing vigorously but not blooming, I suggest that you feed them with superphosphate and withhold all other fertilizers. Do it this spring and the majority of them should flower another year.

★ ★ ★

While Margaret Chase Smith pushes for the rose as our national flower and David Burpee counters with the marigold, it is interesting to note that our 49th state, Alaska, has selected as her flower one we can easily grow in our gardens: the forget-me-not.

John S. Gallagher
Horticultural Advisor

BARNES BROTHERS NURSERY CO.

CONDITIONS OF SALE—Please Read Before Ordering

Terms— Net cash. Prices subject to sales taxes in effect at time of sale.

Mail Orders— Small orders can be sent by mail. All plants are priced f.o.b. the nursery and carrying charges are additional. Please add 10% of the catalog price to cover special packing and postage or 50c (minimum charge) if order is less than \$5.00. Any excess amount (over the minimum charge) will be refunded. Trees over 4 feet tall will be sent by express.

Plants requiring a ball of earth or those too large for economical shipment by common carrier are marked * in the catalog and are offered for local sales only.

Size of orders: Owing to high costs incident to packing and handling, we cannot accept mail orders amounting to less than \$3.00.

Telephone Orders— Call us at Wallingford COLONY 9-4226 and your order can be ready for you to pick up, or any order over \$10.00 can be delivered if you live within our delivery area.

Nursery Sales— You may select your plants at our nursery sales grounds. Experienced helpers will assist you and many plants can be taken home in your car. For your convenience, this nursery is open on Sundays during April and early May from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Transportation Conditions— All goods, unless otherwise specified, are sold f.o.b. our nursery and travel at purchaser's risk and expense. Where a customer lives within approximately 25 miles of our nursery, we can deliver orders of \$10.00 and over without charge on such days as we have trucks in that particular section. We cannot deliver on specific days or at particular hours.

Claims— Report any damage or shortages in your order as soon as you receive it. Due to the perishable nature of our stock, no claims will be accepted after 10 days and all sales are final. No exchanges.

Non-Warranty— (1) If any nursery stock shall prove untrue to the label under which it is sold, provided notice and proper proof thereof are furnished by the purchaser to the seller, the seller shall, at the

option of the purchaser either refill that portion of the order which was mislabeled, by any other delivery of stock, or refund the purchase price; but in any case, we are not to be held responsible for a sum greater than the original selling price of such stock. (2) All sales or agreements of sale are made subject to shortage of nursery stock, fire, frost, floods, drought, or other causes beyond the control of the seller.

Guarantee— We guarantee our plants to be of first quality and graded to or better than the American Standards for Nursery Stock. They are carefully handled and under ordinary conditions should grow for you.

If any plant which you purchased this spring with a regular unit price of \$7.50 or more per plant should fail to grow, notify us in writing not later than July 1, 1959, and we will be willing to give credit for the plant. A sales slip or copy of your order must accompany any claim for adjustment of plants purchased.

In order to keep our quality high and prices as low as possible, there is no plant guarantee for items purchased at less than a unit price of \$7.50 each. When you receive plants, examine them carefully. If they are not satisfactory in every way, notify us at once with sales receipt.

We are not responsible for losses caused by unfavorable weather conditions or improper planting and/or care.

Order Early— Place your order early. Many popular varieties are sold out each year before the season is half over. Specify second choices on all mail orders, especially late ones. We will ship at best planting time for your locality.

Inspection— Our nurseries are regularly and thoroughly inspected by the Connecticut Experiment Station and found apparently free from injurious insects and diseases.

Connecticut Residents please add 3% sales tax on all items except fruit trees and other food-bearing plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Grape, and Berry plants.

Prices in this catalog apply to spring, 1959, sales only. After a summer's growing season, changes occur in the varieties and sizes available.



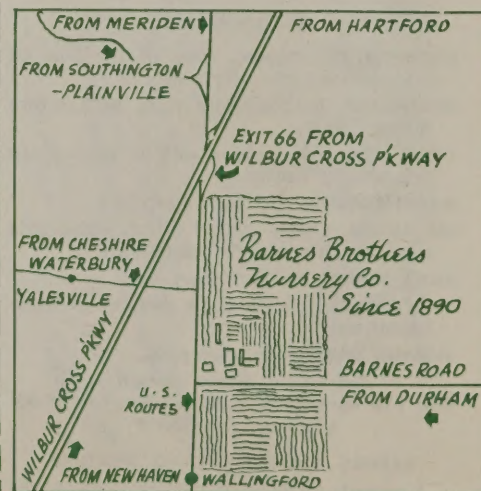
1959 INDEX

to Beautiful, Livable Gardens

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Bulbs | Page 19 |
| Evergreens, Needled | 4 |
| Evergreens, Broadleaved | 6-7 |
| Garden Aids | 17 |
| Ground Covers | 7 |
| Hedges | 11 |
| Junior Aristocrats | 5 |
| Living Fences | 11 |
| Perennials | 19 |
| Roses | 2-3 |
| Shrubs, Flowering | 8-9-10-11 |
| Small Fruits | 16 |
| Trees, Flowering and Shade | 12-13 |
| Trees, Fruit, Standard | 14 |
| Trees, Fruit, Dwarf | 15 |
| Vines | 13 |

We're easy to find

Location— We are located on the east side of the North Colony Road, Route 5, three miles south of Meriden, two miles north of Wallingford, Connecticut. Motorists on Wilbur Cross Parkway use Meriden-Wallingford Exit No. 66. Nursery 200 yards south.



BARNES BROTHERS NURSERY CO., Wallingford, Conn.

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